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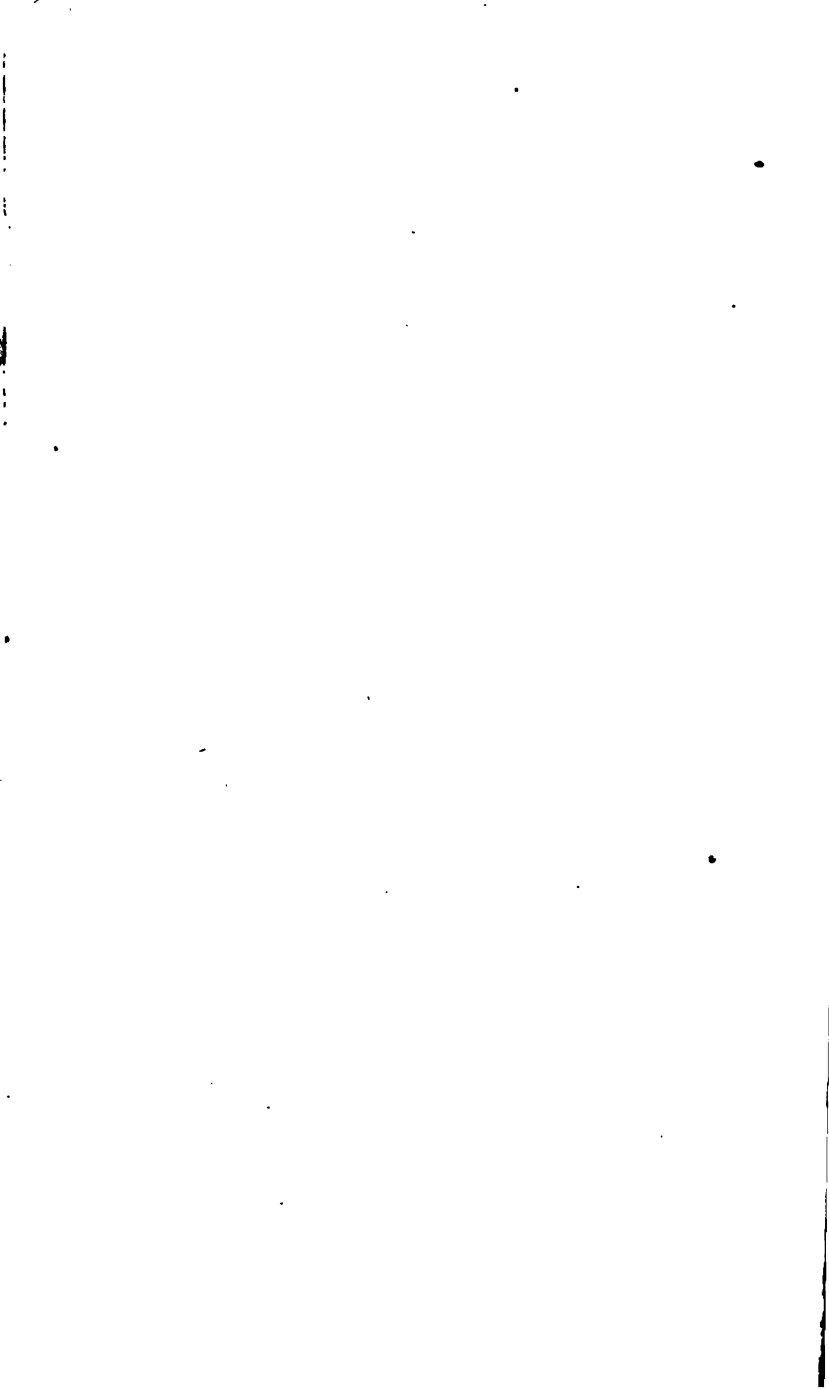
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As a specimen of the communications received from the above sources, the following extracts are given:—

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar lately edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools.—*Dr. C. Beck, Professor of Latin in Harvard University.*

I know of no grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools.—*Mr. Charles K. Dillaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston.*

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better suited to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with.—*Professor William M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted—a good Latin grammar for common use.—*Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters Boston Lat. Sch.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars at present before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information; and it is earnestly hoped that its merits will procure for it that general favor and use to which it is entitled.—*H. B. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theol. Sem.*

The universal favor with which this Grammar is received was not unexpected. It will bear a thorough and discriminating examination. In the use of well-defined and expressive terms, especially in the syntax, we know of no Latin or Greek grammar which is to be compared to this.—*Amer. Quarterly Register.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard I consider a work of great merit. I have found in it several principles of the Latin language correctly explained which I had myself learned from a twenty years' study of that language, but had never seen illustrated in any grammar. Andrews's First Lessons I con-

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sider a valuable work for beginners, and in the sphere which it is designed to occupy, I know not that I have met its equal. — *Rev. James Shannon, President of College of Louisiana.*

These works will furnish a series of elementary publications for the study of Latin altogether in advance of any thing which has hitherto appeared, either in this country or in England. — *American Biblical Repository.*

We have made Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the subject both of reference and recitation daily for several months, and I cheerfully and decidedly bear testimony to its superior excellence to any manual of the kind with which I am acquainted. Every part bears the impress of a careful compiler. The principles of syntax are happily developed in the rules, whilst those relating to the moods and tenses supply an important deficiency in our former grammars. The rules of prosody are also clearly and fully exhibited. — *Rev. Lyman Coleman, Principal of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.*

I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and regard it as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. It is what has long been needed, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by every one interested in the philology of the Latin language. We shall hereafter use it as a text-book in this institution. — *Mr. Wm. H. Shaler, Principal of the Connecticut Lit. Institution at Suffield.*

This work bears evident marks of great care and skill, and ripe and accurate scholarship in the authors. It excels most grammars in this particular, that, while by its plainness it is suited to the necessities of most beginners, by its fulness and detail it will satisfy the inquiries of the advanced scholar, and will be a suitable companion at all stages of his progress. We cordially commend it to the student and teacher. — *Biblical Repository.*

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Your Grammar bears throughout evidence of original and thorough investigation and sound criticism. I hope, and doubt not, it will be adopted in our schools and colleges, it being, in my apprehension, so far as simplicity is concerned, on the one hand, and philosophical views and sound scholarship on the other, far preferable to other grammars; a work at the same time highly creditable to yourselves and to our country. — *Professor A. Packard, Bowdoin College, Maine.*

This Grammar appears to me to be accommodated alike to the wants of the new beginner and the experienced scholar, and, as such, well fitted to supply what has long been felt to be a great desideratum in the department of classical learning. — *Professor S. North, Hamilton College, New York.*

From such an examination of this Grammar as I have been able to give it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I have never seen, any where, a greater amount of valuable matter compressed within limits equally narrow. — *Hon. John Hall, Prin. of Ellington School, Conn.*

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I am ready to express my great satisfaction with your Grammar, and do not hesitate to say, that I am better pleased with such portions of the syntax as I have perused, than with the corresponding portions in any other grammar with which I am acquainted. — *Professor N. W. Fiske, Amherst College, Mass.*

I know of no grammar in the Latin language so well adapted to answer the purpose for which it was designed as this. The book of Questions is a valuable attendant of the Grammar. — *Simeon Hart, Esq., Farmington, Conn.*

This Grammar has received the labor of years, and is the result of much reflection and experience, and mature scholarship. As such, it claims the attention of all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning. — *N. Y. Obs.*

This Grammar is an original work. Its arrangement is philosophical, and its rules clear and precise, beyond those of any other grammar we have seen. — *Portland Christian Mirror.*

THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY
PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

Thirteenth Edition.

BOSTON:
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PREFACE.

Soon after the publication of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, several experienced teachers, by whom it had been adopted, requested its authors to prepare a Reader, and an Introduction to Latin Composition, adapted to the principles of that Grammar. It was indeed obvious, that works of the kind suggested would ultimately be needed, in order to complete the series of books of which the Grammar was the basis. As Mr. Stoddard had, in the meantime, been called to engage in other employments, and we could no longer continue our united labors, I was induced, at his request, to undertake the preparation of the proposed works. The first of these is now presented to the public; in the second but little progress has yet been made, but its completion will be hastened as fast as the author's other avocations will permit. While preparing the Reader, an abridgment of the Grammar has also been made, accompanied with appropriate reading lessons, for the use of juvenile classes.

In preparing the Reader, it was judged expedient to select some one of the introductory books already in use, and to adapt it to the proposed purpose, rather than to add another to the numerous compilations of the same kind already extant. In making the selection, I could not hesitate to give the preference to the First Part of Jacobs and

Döring's Latin Reader, as being, in my view, superior in itself to any other introduction with which I was acquainted; and having, also, the additional recommendation of being already well known and generally approved.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1837

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis
Reges^d regunt.

Vcco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rustīcus^b arat. Au-
dītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78.

^b §§ 28 and 46.

^c §§ 62 and 74.

^d § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiant nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugerunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugerat umbra. Dixeras. Hannibal juraverat.^r Ceperatis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70.

^c §§ 66 and 76.

^b §§ 62 and 73.

^d §§ 63 and 74.

^e §§ 58 and 70.

^f §§ 62 and 77.

^g § 153.

^h §§ 61 and 70.

ⁱ § 46.

^j §§ 30 and 74.

^k § 41.

^l § 150, 3

^m §§ 87 and 88.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. (Pomum cecidērit. Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Oculus^d vidērit. Latravērint canes. Arbōres crevērint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnāvisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^h Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitōte.ⁱ Puēri scribunto.^j

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^b § 178, 1.

^c § 29, 2.

^d § 46.

^e § 153.

^f § 154, 6.

^g § 267

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a auditur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabula^c narratur. Carmīna^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^a fundebatur. Oppidum^a defendebatur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa^a volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^a ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^a mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^a Hostes victi erant. Missi erīmas.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Premia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^a industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacūs loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 41.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 46.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

^g § 267.

^h §§ 31 and 69, E. 2.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*^c salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.

What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva *vetas*^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^k
 Fortes^l laudabuntur, ignavi^m vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipèdesⁿ ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonus^o laudatur, improbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriēmur,^p alii^q citius,^r alii seriūs.^s
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^a perdidi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^b ova^c parit.
 Elephantus^d odit^e *murem*^f et *suem*.^g
 Camēli diu *sitim*^h tolērant.
 Accipitresⁱ non edunt *corda*^j avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^k *colōrem* bibunt.
 Senes^l minūpè^m sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*ⁿ quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p § 183, 3, N.

^q §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3

^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^s § 79, 2.

^t §§ 58 and 71.

^u §§ 61 and 71.

^v § 78, E. 2.

^w § 208

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *littēras*.^b

Canes soli^c *dominos suos*^c benē^c novēre,^c soli *nomina*^c *sua*^c agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē^c jaculātur.

Sturni^a et psittāci *humānas voces*^c imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^c totamque *Græciam* liberāvit.

APPPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^a Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^c *homīnes*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animal*^m homini^o *amicum*, cantu^r gaudet.

Carthāgo^c atque Corinthus,^c *opulentissimæ*^c *urbes*,^c eōdem anno^c a Romānis^c eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^m tempore^c populi Romāni, omnium gentium^m *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *munni*.

Honos est præmium^m *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 3.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N.

^g § 66 and 71.

^h § 48.

ⁱ §§ 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, I.

ⁿ §§ 66 and 70.

^o § 222.

^p § 245, II.

^q § 29, 2.

^r §§ 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113.

^v § 83, 3.

^w § 210

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissim^{us}.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^e benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^d cauda.^f

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^g memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^h impatientes sunt.

Stultissim^a *animalium*^h sunt lanāta.

Velocissim^{um} *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquamⁱ beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222.

Arma^j fecit Vulcānus *Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^k lanam præbent.

§§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

§ 209, R. 12, (2.)

§ 277, R. 4.

^a § 210

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d §§ 66 and 76.

^e § 83, 1.

^f § 205, R. 12.

^g § 96.

^h § 208.

ⁱ § 235

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.

Inter omnes bestias^e similia homīni simillima^f est.

Leōni^g vis^h summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimisⁱ hominibus^j specus erant pro domibus.^k

Gallinacei leonibus^l terrōri^m sunt.

Homo furiosus neⁿ libēris quidem^o suis parcit.

Grata^p mihi tua epistola fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propēro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^q plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^r acida^s petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^t generosus mitis est erga *victos*.^u

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camelus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictae vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarity* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^v

Navigatio^w juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maxīmi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^e in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^f

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis nidis*.

In *senectūte*^g hebescunt^h sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.ⁱ

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^j cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,^k montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^l

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phænicibus*^j inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^j eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44.

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Græciâ* aufūgit.^d

Metellus primus^e elephantos ex *primo Pūnīco bello* duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phænicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.

Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnâ ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriâ* mori.ⁱ

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*? § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *lætor, gaudeo*, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? § 250, R. 1, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedērâ*.

Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l lienōsis^m medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.ⁿ

Anacreon poëta^o *acīno* uyæ passæ exstinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephanti^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Populi quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Læonæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephanti maxime *amnis* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent eoque convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansæres bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.
Hæme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iudem
decidunt^j *anno*.
 Antipater Sidonius, poeta, quotannis, *die natali suo*,
febre corripiebatur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiores quam *hieme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.^k
 Isocrates orator unam orationem *viginti talentis* ven-
 didit.
 Luscinia candida, *sex sestertis* Romæ venit.
 Leones facile per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what
 classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.^b § 207, R. 33.^c § 142, R. 2.^d § 163, E. 1.^e § 254, R. 3.^f § 87.^g § 212.^h § 211, R. 6.ⁱ § 99.^j § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina * possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil* *amplius scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^c *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^d *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benē *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amōre^j *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humanum.^l

Turpe^m estⁿ beneficium *repetere*.

* §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 154, 6.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 206, R. 8

Beneficiū^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1

Plurīmæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā^e est contentio beneficiū^e beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutilēs ignāro^g *legendi*.

Initum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^l *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualitē^m ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b § § 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192, II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *edificandam** classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimium¹ *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant² juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*, *esuriendo*, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catulos sæpe* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? § 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir⁴ bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem⁵que⁶ potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat⁷ quā⁸ facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, nomen⁹que¹⁰ tuum, laudes¹¹que¹² manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

* § 275, II.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 198, R. 2.

* § 192, II. 4, (c.)

* § 210.

* § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^e divitiæ felicitātem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quamdiu* vivat,^h crescēreⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtūtem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quàm* cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quàm* invidia.ⁿ

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § § 62, and 78, E. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 4.

^e § 198, 8.

^f § 241, R. 5, 1.

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3.

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^d

In montibus aer^e purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adamas durior est *ferro*; ferrum^f durius ceteris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert^g fruges.^h

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accipit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homeri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidamⁱ quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^k *quam* musca alis^l integebat.

Qui bonis^m non rectè utitur, eiⁿ bona mala fiunt.^o

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejus^p benè memor est.

Grues^q in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^r eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustineret^s hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E., and 76, E. 3

^o § 264, 5

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmemⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari^s exsiliunt, *ut*^t vela^u navium *transvölent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris^w *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis^x tribuēre possis.^y

* § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d § § 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt muniti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.^e

Nihil ferè^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h inveniri *possit*.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespèri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo *conspicer*^l fodere,^m aut arare,ⁿ aut aliquid facere.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus esset*.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *an* imperium *servāret, an deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci *poterint* jus violāri *possit*.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *conferant*, incōpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non *lædi, indigēnas interīmi*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, 1.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis^a *suffossū*^b in Hispaniā *oppidū*^c, a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*^b, ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*^b, in Italiā *Am̄yclas*^c a serpentibus *delētas esse*.

Observātum est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmæos*, popūlum ad oceānum, a gruibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivēre* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^e *jussērat carmīna sua cremāri*; *id*^f Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam*^e Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagōræ,^e *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *rississe* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^a nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^c a se^e *conditā* appellābat Cecropiam.^e

^a § 248, 1.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus arēnis*^e insistent, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostratis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est literas;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habebat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 222.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leōnes *satiātī* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini * nocent, nisi *laccessīti*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transitūri* ^c minūmos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudātus* ^c *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultātur * *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulnerātus* ^c percussōrem intelligit, et in quantālībet multitudine appētit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; ^c fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudīnes in mari ^f *degentes* conchylīis ^g vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^h

Sarmātæ, longinqua itinēra *factūri*, inediā pridie præpārānt equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitātu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^a Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumūlo ⁱ circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotīnus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^j *institūtus*, in rogam ejus se conjicēret ^k et concremarētur. ^l

* *occultātur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 82, E. 1.

^g § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^h § 245, II.

ⁱ § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^a § 210.

^j § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi * *acentia*, illa spinis ^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indīcum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis * alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo* ^d sufficiant.*

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas* ^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis * ungulæ sunt cervīnis similes, *comprehendendis* ^d lapidībus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes* ^b jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunâ,* ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādē*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

Geryōne * *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiā ^d venit.

Sabīnis * *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romā ^d rediit.

Jasōne * *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ* ^b *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientībus,^k *filio victōre* ^l Olympiæ,^m prae gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| • § 221, I., R. 3. | ∫ § 275, II., & III. R. 3. | ∫ § 237. |
| • § 224. | • § 226. | • § 212, R. 2, N. 4. |
| • § 211, R. 6. | • § 205, R. 7, (1.) | • § 257, R. 7. |
| • § 275, II., and III. R. 2. | • § 237, R. 5. | • § 221. I |
| • § 262. | | |

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eādem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame * luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mcerens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur * in formam pilæ, ne quid † comprehendi possit † præter aculeos.

* *convolvuntur*, for *ss convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

* § 247.

† § 138.

* § 262

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quā milvius longo tempore^d potuisset^e edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^f patrociniū^g vitandum^h esse.ⁱ

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^j irretitus muscūlum^k exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^l liberāret.* Quo^m facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit etⁿ devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^o quam gratiam mali^p pro beneficiis reddere^q soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^r tecto domūs, lupo^s prætereunti^t

* Supply *ductas*. § 247, R. 2.

• § 262.

• § 235, (2.)

• § 253.

• §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

• § 205, R. 7, (1.)

• § 239.

• § 274, R. 8.

• § 272.

• § 247.

• § 231, and R. 3.

• § 257, and R. 1.

• § 278

• § 229, R. 5

• § 271.

• § 265.

• § 225.

• § 182, and R. 3

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.^c*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,^f inquit,^g formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natūra tribuit, alios^j contemnāmus,^k quibus natūra alia^l et^m fortasse majōra dedit.

• 5. PAVO. •

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebātur^o apud Junōnem, domīnam^p suam, quòd vocis suavitās sibi negāta esset,^q dum lusciniā, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et merito, inquit; non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.^u*

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In^v eōdem quondam prato pascebantur^w ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno^x prati, grues facīlè avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitatē,^y deprehensi et^z mactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimīne deprehensi, soli dant^{aa} pēnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbîdos campos, qui tibi lætum pabûlum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^e ministerio^e nostro alēmus,^f dum ipse summo otio^f fruēris?* *Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^g cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^h serò invidiæⁱ suæ poenituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsēpiⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabûlo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^r quem tu ipse capere nec velis^s nec possis!*

Hæc fabûla invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^t fortè occurrisset,^u ita est perterrita, ut^v pæne morerētur^w formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem,* sed nequāquam,* ut antea.* Tertiò illi^c obviā facta, ausa^d est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque^e allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^a filio: *Mi^f fili,^g ne^h sic obliquis semper gressibusⁱ incēde, sed rectā viā^j perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptis^k obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.^l*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^m nullā reⁿ magis, quā exemplis^o, instrui.^p

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^a tres boves in maxīmā^b concordīā, et sic ab omni^c ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^d inter illos orto, singūli a feris^e petiti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^f sit^g in concordīā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^a leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^b Sed fortē, dum se celerius^c

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

* § 247.

† § 52.

* § 279, 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^k § 267, R. 1.

* § 257.

^c § 279, 3.

^l § 223, R. 2.

^h § 248, 1.

^d § 277.

^m § 145, VI.

* § 212, R. 3.

^e § 228.

ⁿ § 239.

* § 265.

^f § 142, R. 2.

^o § 278.

* § 249, 1.

^g § 233.

^p § 272.

* § 263, 2.

^a § 145, II. 1.

^g § 125, 5.

* § 256, R. 9

ⁱ § 139.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiaē dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos^a notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperīri^f solet. Itaque dum maioribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minōres^h perdidit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unā iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^b conspexisset.^c Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^d a^e verberibus abstīnent, asīnus aufūgit,^f et neuter eo^g potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,^a quod eos totum diem^b comitātus esset.^c Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquit, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^d ut ne nostris quidem^e corporibus^f parcēres,^g si exanimarentur.^h*

* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectâtur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastores cæsâ ove^b convivium celebrâbant. Quod^c quum lupus cernëret,^d *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,^e quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti^f impune ovem comêdunt! Tum unus illorum,^g *Nos enim,^h inquit, nostrâ, non aliênâ oveⁱ epulâmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiôsam habebat domum, invitâvit fullonem, ut ad se commigrâret.^j Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^k sociëtas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^l fuligine et maculis inquinatûrus esses.^m*

Hæc fabûla docet dissimiliaⁿ non debere^o conjungi.^p

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibus^q captus, *Ne^r me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^s quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^t te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi^u sis^v imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabûla docet, non solùm maleficos^w esse puniendos,^x sed etiam eos,^y qui alios ad malè faciendum^z irritent.¹

* § 265.

^b § 257.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 212.

^h § 198, 5.

ⁱ § 245, II

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 260, II. R. 5.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^q § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, R. 4.

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere* conātæ effecerunt,¹ ut illi pacem inter se² facerent. Quā³ firmatā, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiōrum discordias⁴ imbecillioribus⁵ sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,⁶ fore,⁷ ut illa bina⁸ aut ternā ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset⁹ facta, planè ova parere¹⁰ desiit.¹¹

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam¹² esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicatā ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,¹³ si eam fortè attingere posset.¹⁴ Tandem defatigata ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec¹⁵ eas in viâ repertas¹⁶ tollērem.*¹⁷

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se¹⁸ assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

¹ § 271.

² § 273, 1.

³ § 208.

⁴ § 257.

⁵ § 239.

⁶ § 224.

⁷ § 260.

⁸ § 268, R. 4.

⁹ § 119, III

¹⁰ § 263, 5.

¹¹ § 205, N. 1

¹² § 247.

¹³ § 278, R. 5.

¹⁴ § 274, 3.

¹⁵ § 261.

¹⁶ § 271, R. 3

¹⁷ § 162, 7

23. VULPES ET LEÆNA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catulūm parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstiman-
dam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi^a a fele cavērent.^c Multis aliis^d propositis, omnibus^e placuit, ut ei^f tintinnabulum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^g sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.^h Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,ⁱ qui feli^j tintinnabulum annecteret,^k nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^l plurimos esse audāces,^m sed in ipso periculo timidos.ⁿ

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis^a mordāci paterfamilias iussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,^b ut omnes eum cavere possent.^c Ille verò æris tinnitu^d gaudēbat, et, quasi^e virtutis suæ præmium^f esset,^g alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^h stolidum, inquit, qui ignorareⁱ vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*^j

* What is the subject-nominative of *asset*?

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 208, (4.)

^c § 262.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 270, R. 2.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 223.

^h § 263, 5, R. 2.

ⁱ § 263, 2.

^j § 265.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^l § 210.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 238, 2.

^p § 223, R. 2.

^q § 278.

^r § 271.

^s § 224.

^t § 273, 2.

^u § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiŭrum suŕum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^a in urbem venias,^d et eādē felicitātē^a fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^c pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervicē^e circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^b nihil^f moror felicitātem servitūte emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^c nullum commōdum tantū^b esse, quod servitūtis calamitātem compensāre possit.^f

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facīlè effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,‡ quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^b § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 264, 1.

^c § 133, 4.

^a § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

^e § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

^o § 245, I.

^f § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōse pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*^h

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibiⁱ appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,ⁿ interdum discordāre^o novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^o jubet. Quibus^p allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.^p Quod^q quum facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, (4.)

^d § 85.

^e § 224.

^f § 265.

^g § 230.

^h § 264, 8.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 263, 5.

^k § 257.

^l §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

^m § 195, R. 2.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^o § 272.

^p § 273, 2.

^q § 206, (13.)

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset ‡ concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempsëram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuërunt*.

* § 251.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

§ 265.

§ 238, 2.

§ 206, (13.)

§ 208, (1.)

§ 264, 8.

§ 245, III.

§ 273, 2.

§ 275, R. 4.

§ 213, R. 4, and (4.)

§ 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Insanirem,^r* inquit, *si partem prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum^x

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^h § 208, (1.) | ^o § 270, R. 2. |
| ^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (<i>b.</i>) | ⁱ § 273, 2. | ^p § 261, 1. |
| ^c § 239. | ^j § 208. | ^q § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^d § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^r § 145, V. |
| ^e § 222. | ^l § 224. | ^s § 257. |
| ^f § 256, R. 16. | ^m § 198, 5. | ^t § 237, R. 4. |
| ^g § 231, R. 3 | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onēre et viā defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætātis et inopiæ mala^e contemplātus Mortem clarā voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberāret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitō adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctātur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votōrum^m suōrum pœnitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro*, *qui^o onus paulūlūm allēvet,^p dum ego rursus subeo.*‡

36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,^a qui inter se^b capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum^c in prorā, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortā tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitā desperārent, interrōgat|| is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis^d prius submersum iri existimāret.*^e Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*^f

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogāsse^a dicītur: *Mi^b pater, quum multo^c sis major canibus^d*

^a Supply *seni*.† Supply *volo*.‡ Supply *id*.|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.^a § 236.^b § 265.^c § 212.^d § 212, R. 3.^e § 229, R. 6.^f § 258, R. 1.^g § 278, R. 7.^h § 215, (1.)ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)^j § 133, R. 4.^k § 209, 3, (4.)^l § 162, 7.^m § 274, 1.ⁿ § 206, (4.)^o § 139.^p § 251, R. 1.^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)^r § 236, R. 16.^s § 264, 5.^t § 235, R. 2.^u § 256^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,^b qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut auditâ canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^e formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g *Quid^h tu, stulte,* inquit ille,† *hic te salvum futurumⁱ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?'* Non curo, inquit hædus; *nam si moriendum^k sit, quanto^l præclarius^m mihiⁿ erit, meo cruore aspergi^o aras^p deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^q omnibus^r imminet, non timere,^s si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^t

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^u Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 231, R. 5.

^c § 239.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^f § 206.

^g § 223.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 83, 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 272.

^m § 249, II.

ⁿ § 256, R. 16.

^o § 260.

^p § 210, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 8.

^r § 162, 7

^s § 83, 2.

^t § 222.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāasset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est;^b debēt^c enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.* Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. *Tertiam vindicat sibi^d egregius labor meus.* *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^e is^f sciat,^g se habitūrum^h me inimicum sibi.ⁱ* Quid facerent^j imbecilles bestię, aut quæ^k † sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^l

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperāre debeat,^d modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

^a What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, 1.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263, 2

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^d Sed una ceteris^e prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,*^f *quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetivērunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum poenituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus foedus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratōres suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^j § 238, 2.^k § 183, 3, N.^l § 265.^m § 145, VI.ⁿ § 85.^h § 209, R. 5.ⁱ § 247, R. 3.^o § 274, R. 6.^p § 248, I.^q § 249 II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudātas vidissent, eos^g impētū facto^h omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērā irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libērē in oves grassarētur, plurimasque eārum^p dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortē^q reperērat, gaudium altā voce^r significāvit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolavērunt,^u impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^v dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, R. 3.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, l. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabātur* fœcunditatem, quodd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prædā factâ, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,*^l *quid minores potentioribus debeant.*^m

50. MUSCÆ.

Effūsa mellis copia est : Muscæ advōlant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāreⁿ nequeunt.^o *Heu misēram*, inquiunt, *vicem!*^p

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

* § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7.

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, 3.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellerit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi* cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim solo ingrëdi!*
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^f dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^d gravâret, avolatûrum^b illico.
At ille: *‘Nec te considerentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

* § 275, III., R. 1.

* § 279, 14.

* § 208, (6.)

* § 254, R. 3.

* § 273, 4.

* § 270, R. 3.

* § 264, 8.

* § 272.

* § 229, R. 3, 2.

MYTHOLOGY

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,* Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,* mirâ magnitudīne^f fuisse^e dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus^h novem digitisⁱ crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^j annōrum novem,^j in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^j ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

* § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

* § 204, R. 5.

^j § 211, R. 6.

^k § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

eadem Athēnis* commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptavit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altius^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decēdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmīne percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras currui junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perdite amābat, Apollīnem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem currui junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis mortī obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

* § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāri, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā^d devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognītā, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in paufragio perisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^g § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5, 1.

^e § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitāti erant prāter Discordiam. Hæc irā commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrīma me habēto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant; magnāque inter eas discordiā exortā, Jupiter Mercurio^b impērat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priāmi filium, ducēret,^c qui in monte Idā greges pascēbat; hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrīmam judicāset,^f omnium terrārum regnum est pollicīta; Minerva ei splēdidam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lēdæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrīmam esse judicāvit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugīⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferē Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regique Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eōrum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit.* Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicem cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcorum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diânæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiari^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Taūricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulto vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquērent.^q Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^r homines ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e cælo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrutum servārent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 222.

^h § 256, R. 9.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nescīret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsivit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalē reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Cēneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolumis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272. R. 5

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266. 2

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Cēneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudīne^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutatus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditionē additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^j quum erraret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubuisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castaliū dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 255.

^j § 145, II.

^e § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 274 1

^g § 224, R. 2.

^k § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^{*} Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, ei^cque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.^{*} Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.^{*} Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^c aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāset,^{*} quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtūte^c suā; mox intellexit nihil^c ipsi hoc munēre^c perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^a Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^c Quem^c Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se ablūere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^a est colōre^c aureo.

21. Schoeneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.^m Hæc quum a pluribus^m in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiūōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducēre vellet,^c prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^d si victus esset,^c occiderētur.^d Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post altērum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schoeneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^d grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

* § 206, (17.)

† § 272.

* § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

† § 247.

† § 256.

† § 211, R. 6.

* § 266, 1.

† § 209, R. 12, (2.)

† § 145, II. 1.

* § 262.

† § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

† § 248, I.

* § 245, II.

† § 273, 2.

* § 268.

ob^c causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prae dictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatalem crinem praecidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^{*} esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare praecipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiē^kue, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^l mittit eum in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreavit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiūsque^m locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.ⁿ Niōbe libēris^o orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

^{*} The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

^o § 251

^e § 247

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excēcāvit, et inmisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^f rogārent,^e dixit se^h illis iter demonstratūrum esse,ⁱ si eum poenā^j liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisseⁱ dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^j liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote ?

^a § 293, N.

^c § 224, R. 2.

^h § 266, 2.

^b § 162, 19.

^f § 231.

ⁱ § 233.

^e § 224.

^e § 258 2, and (3.)

^j § 251.

^d § 9.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominum deos^a latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitata † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsam dixisse.*^k *Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ operam dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista*^f *periissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^h capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibusⁱ inherens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^k filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^l inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*^m

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementiusⁿ exar-

^{*} Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[‡] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

^a § 257.

^b § 261, 1.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^e § 207, R. 25.

^f § 262.

^g § 278.

^h § 224.

ⁱ § 234, II

^j § 275, III., R. I.

^k § 262, R. 3

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^g fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiōsam non exigēret^j domo.^k Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi^k perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicōrum quorundam sermōni^l interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogātus, cur solus tacēret,ⁿ respondit: *Quia dixisseⁿ me^o aliquando pœnituit, tacuisseⁿ nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^p sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^q rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^e § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, 1.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiae Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditōne omnes^c suæ ætatis homines superare existimabatur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accusem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuerunt. Socrates, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum^g iudicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poeta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olèra venditabat; et Demosthenis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homerus, princeps poetarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poeta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poemate, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certamen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l carmina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragicæ dicatur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7.

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine n glabro ejus capiti^{*} immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragi cos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindari hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum vidēret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicēbat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^l

* § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1

^k § 250.

^l § 261 1

accuratè antea meditatus esset.^a Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonius^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscurāturi, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Pontii, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicērat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^k utrū^l Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,^m respondit: *Tu verò malleſne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiāri,ⁿ an praco esse, qui victorum nomina proclāmat?*

^a § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, anīmos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^c ut ipsis^e proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulnerātus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogāvit circumstantes amīcos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmavērunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto^f statim exspirāvit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^g et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter^h auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâ^k egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne^l speciem quidem rapturiⁱ præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigiliis circumfret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m ei^m ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem relinqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscinderem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ^j fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evadam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

* § 260, R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4

^u § 244

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^e miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^e fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?*^d *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^f debellatā, Corinthii per legātos^e gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^a suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibiⁱ et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis^e imperāasset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent,^j Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^e deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātisⁱ amantissimum et regiæ dominationi^e infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terras.*^m *Meāⁿ quidem nihil^e interest, humine^p an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque maritū

^e § 238, 2.

^b § 245, I.

^e § 222.

^d § 206, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^a § 249, I.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

ⁱ § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^e § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, I., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus* mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d pueros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissīma quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset* felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibus^h et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audīvit, Tarentinos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctātus est, an dixissent* ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.ⁱ Tum unus ex his,^j *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo^k etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*^l Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

• § 245, II.

• § 266, 3.

• § 251

• § 221, I.

• § 231.

• § 262, R. 3.

• § 212.

• § 244.

• § 266, 1.

• § 212, N. 4.

• § 256, R. 16.

• § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliūs apparēbit; sin dammandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portārunť, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum riderētur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,^e* inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^g dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diuⁱ in uno pedē stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^j quemquam tamdiu^k idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te* diutiūs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^l ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam reddēret.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accedēbat, antēquā in templo Jovis precātus esset.ⁱ

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solum dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^j § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^k § 227.

^k § 249, 1.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^l § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

^m § 256.

^m § 274, R. 8

^e § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti* pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset,*^d *comburērem.*^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidissee^b vaginā,^c rediit^d in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^e cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^f recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

* § 224.

* § 249, I.

† § 242.

^b § 239, R. 3.

^c § 212, N. 4.

^d § 182, R. 3.

* § 255, R. 3.

* § 264, 6.

* § 223.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 268.

† § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,^a quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis^b damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam peteret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,^f ut serēnā nocte subito luna deficere: Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omīne futuram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasce is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, R. I.

^f § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^g § 262, R. 3

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus eos trajiceret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerasset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephantus exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secuti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latīnus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in montē Albāno, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam* Albæ regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicēbat,^a et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multo clariorem esse quā tonitru. Fulmine ictus,^a et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit Numitorem[/] et Amulium.[/] Horum minor^a natu,^a Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,^a an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.[/] Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitoris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^b nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romulum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^c quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^{*} reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod^d videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^m dedit.

8. Sic Romulus et Remus pueritiam inter pastores

* Supply *loco*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 1, R. 7

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium inter-

Ante fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augeret, asyllum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediā^k cæde raptæ^l processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^j § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d hominū subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabīnorum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minū tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^k prætiterat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminorum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnāset, fulmine ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ^m ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāteⁿ et religiōne avo^o similis, Latīnos bello domuit,^p urbem

A. U.
114

^a § 278, R. 7.

^e § 254.

^g § 249, III

^b § 274, 1.

^f § 279, 3.

^h § 250.

^c § 274, 3.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 222

^d § 224.

^l § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,^a et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier, auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e adeptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summanī dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūtī libēros suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 246, R. 2.

^d § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiøre parte domûs populum^a allocûta est, dicens ; *regem grave quidem sed non letâle vulnus accepisse ; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnâre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrâvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinâvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiae Tulliae et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiae dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit, et prima conjugem regem^e salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viâ jacens carpentum agere jussit.

A. U.
220.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiae, nobilissimae feminae, conjugi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, haec se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurarunt, populoⁱque^j persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis

A. U.
243.

^a § 233.

^d § 237, R. 4.

^e § 135, 1.

^b § 263, 4.

^c § 230, R. 2.

^f § 235, (2.)

^g § 224.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāfi, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annuum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò pōst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniij filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eâ pugnâ victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

A. U. 245. 25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^g rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævōla, juvenis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contūlit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g populus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod A. U. 259 tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabulam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūnī plebis creati sunt; qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quamⁿ bello cepērat, plebi invisus fieri cœpit. Quare urbe^o expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^p exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249, II.

^b § 211, R. 4.

^c § 207, R. 36.

^d § 224.

^e § 263, 4.

^f § 162, 7.

^g § 274, R. 5.

^h § 221, 1.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 264, 5

^k § 274, 1, and 210.

^l § 204.

^m § 206, (9.)

ⁿ § 242

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exereitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt
 A. U. trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexerunt. In praelio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum^e, qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe conditā decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus
 A. U. urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quā obsidione quum
 358. ludī literarii magister principum filius ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios* reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românor crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senônes ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emèrent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superâret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Aniënem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accëpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et postëri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

* § 237.

b § 274, R. 7.

c § 264, 5.

d § 227.

e § 266, 3.

f § 209, R. 4.

g § 162, 7.

h § 207, R. 22.

i § 209, R. 11, (1.)

j § 120, 2.

k § 254, R. 3.

l § 211, R. 6

m § 251.

n § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit
 robōre^e atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honōre
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotiū cūjus-
 dam causâ Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committēret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnītes delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatōre^g capitis^h damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militum et populi liberātus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis pōstⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnītes gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.
 Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non potērant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putāret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^e § 225. IV

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 248, I.

^h § 217, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 4.

^j § 272.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentīnis^a bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primū Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quæcunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honore tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-
fecti fuērāt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicītur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit mīlliaro ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercitūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^f § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret; * sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret * eâ conditione, ^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum ^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset; * respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero ^d proelio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum, ^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnēsi urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam ^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

* § 266, 1.

* § 266, 2.

* § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^c § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōnā redīret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U.
499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pēnos in pluribus proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitātes in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestātem Pēnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciiis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnū prœlium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prœlio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliā,^b Sardiniā, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes A. U. 520. Gallōrum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominū^a ad id bellum parata fuisse.^c Res prospere gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominū interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

^a § 212.

^b § 242.

^c § 269.

^d § 236.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

ărur, manu suâ occīdit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admovērat, ut odium perenne in Romānos jurāret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romānis amīcam, oppugnāre^c aggressus est. Huic Romāni per legatos denuntiavērunt, ut bello abstinēret.^d Qui quum legatos admittēre nollet, Romāni Carthaginem misērunt, ut mandarētur Hannibālī,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romāni gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romāni Carthaginensibus bellum indixērunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniā relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibālī^g se conjunxērunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibālī deditērunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum supērat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadagesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is *traditur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2

^g § 224.

^c § 271

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā^a morā, Varro tamen morae^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannae^c appellatur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consules aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti^d aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^e nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romanis^f paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit,^g ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^h equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibalis, Hasdrubal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquam Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniae, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniae, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eiⁱque auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Laevinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,ⁱ quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.^j Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.

^b § 213.

^c § 210, R. 2.

^d § 206, (13.)

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 229, R. 5

^g § 224, R. 2.

^h § 264, 5.

ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulārī virtūte^e servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno anīmo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incīdit, et strenuē pugnans occisus est. Plurīmæ autem civitatē, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20, E. (a.)

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 128, 6.

^g § 205, B. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re audita, omnis fere
 Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educabant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque
 Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accipit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quam
 coeperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)^e § 262.^b § 253, R. 1.^d § 249, II.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finīto bello Macedonico, secūtum est bel-
lum Syriacum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo
Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Corne-
lius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus
est additus. Hannibal navāli proelio victus,^d Antiōchus
autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipiōne
consule ingenti proelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus
pacem petit. Data est ei hāc lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā
recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia
talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, con-
citorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romamrediit, et ingenti
gloriā triumphāvit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fra-
tris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macēdoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Per-
seus rebellāvit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanō-
rum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio
a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui
Romāni eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut
se et suos Romānis dedēret. Mōx Æmilius Paullus consul
regem ad Pydnam superāvit, et viginti millia pedī-
tum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit.
Urbes Macēdoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro-
mānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in
Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus
gestis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romamrediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247, R. 3.

musitātæ magnitudinis;^a nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicītur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captīvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagīnem
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altēro^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punīcum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africā trajecērunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthagīnem. Multa ibi præclārè gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum prœlium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africā trajecērant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthagīnem missus. Is hanc
 A. U. urbem a civibus acerrimè defensam^f cepit ac
 608. diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 120, 1.

^d § 274, R. 5.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^f § 274, 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andiscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clārissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertātis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasīcā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quòd Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatē ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulātus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occupārent. Ergo Marius consul^e creātus, eiūque bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decrētum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duobus proeliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creātus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinīta erat, in Italiam transiērunt. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

* § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7

^e § 210.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Româno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitāte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negavērant, jus civitātis, bello finitō, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridātem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque præliis Mithridātem coëgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^f et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridātem vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulērunt. Universus reliquus senâtus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replēvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo milia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civile, consumpserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio

676. Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsedit, famēque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Postrēmō Byzantium^b fugavit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēmē^c et aestate a Lucullo centum ferē millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commotum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus^d Spartaco, Crixo, et Œnomaio, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes pene non levius bellum, quā Hannibal,^f moverunt. Nam contraxerunt exercitum ferē sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicerunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecutus regnum Mithridatis invāsit, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatem, quō ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, ingenti proelio superatum fugavit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenebat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridates a Tigrañe, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperabat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridati*.

^a § 224.

^b § 253.

^c § 221, 1.

^d § 237.

^e § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut^b Romanis, toto orbe^c terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate
A. U. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum
687.

contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate^m donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.ⁿ Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, I.

^l § 266, 3

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.
693.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pompēii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

* § 279, 3.

^b § 242

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romanī nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens coepit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent,* contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminō, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiae majores neque melioribus ducibus^d conveniant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postrimum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor à senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi* quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorîcâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuērunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuērat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus
A. U.
709.
vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister Equitum fuērat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuērat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, 1.

^e § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfeciores Cæsaris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātā sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transīrent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo^{*} quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuērat.[†] Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^a Supply *post*. § 253, R. 1.

[†] What is understood?

^{*} § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida;^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari periculôsum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ Germani non admodum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in abterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via additur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem ~~non~~ iterum iter^a patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ~~ejus~~ excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Alpe, et Danubius, om-

* § 275, III., R. 4.

* § 275, III., R. 1.

* § 222, R. 4, (3.)

* § 269, R. 1.

* § 223.

* § 223, R. 2.

* § 212, N. 4.

* § 236

nium Eurōpæ flūminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta annibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit, quàm Claudio imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romanis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursiōnibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate corpōrum vincunt, ceterū ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis magisque barbari. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitate ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est quàm latior. In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla facilè est regio,

* § 257.

* § 250.

* § 256.

* § 245, II.

* § 249.

* § 256, R. 16.

* § 256, R. 12.

* § 208, (5.)

* § 223.

* § 277, R. 7

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectē de eā prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiā regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissīma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calīdi ibidem fontes^d saluberrīmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrāque ripā villas adspicit, præcipuē autem urbis Romānæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarō ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriā et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

* § 264, 7.

^b § 231, R. 5.

^c § 224.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 250, (2.)

^f § 263, 5, R. 1

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-
das alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūque ducibus in bellis
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proxima Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium* maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ
cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,
tum etiā ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catānensibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:
Carthaginienses etiā magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello
capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c
sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare
Ionium lapsus† commissāri‡ dicitur. Nam si quid ad
Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

• § 250.

• § 224, R. 2.

• § 222.

• § 293 N

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cœlum grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigiî habet. Solum^e quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, R. 4.

^d § 223 R. 2.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 212, R. 3.

^g § 250.

^h § 213.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^j § 224, R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superâto, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epîrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incîpit montibus, desinit in Achelôo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodôna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelôi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epîri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homêrus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hâc Phæâcas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numâ Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithâca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homêri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^c ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epîrum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^d excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^e gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Œta denique, in cujus vertice Hercûles, rogo conscenso, se ipsum^f cremavit. Inter Ossam^g et Olympum Penêus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiões nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 250.

^f § 247, R. 4.

^g § 207, R. 28.

^h § 235, R. 2

de quâ urbe deos inter se, certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendūm Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistōcle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,* Musārum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poētārum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ* Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,ⁱ quot quāmq̃ue præclāra munēra ex omni ferè terrārum orbe Delphos^k missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poētārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

^a § 269.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^d § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 237

^f § 223.

^h § 250.

Ægæum mare et *Ionium*, per quem cum *Megaride* cohæret, *Isthmus* appellatur. In eo templum *Neptūni* est, ad quod ludi celebrantur *Isthmici*. Ibidem in ipso *Peloponnēsi* aditū, *Corinthus* sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (*Acrocorinthon*^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florēret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello *Achaico*, quod *Romāni* cum *Græcis* gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam *Cicero* *Græciæ* lumen appellat, a *L. Mummi*o expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam *Julius Cæsar*, colonosque^c eò milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in *Peloponnēso* urbs *Olympia*, templo *Jovis Olympii* ac statuā illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, *Phidiæ* summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad *Alphēi* fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur *Olympici*, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ *Græciâ* concurritur.^e Ab his ludis *Græca* gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec *Sparta* prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam *Lycurgi* leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immīnet mons *Taÿgētus*, qui usque ad *Arcadiam* procurrit. Proximè urbem^h *Eurōtas* fluviū delabitur, ad cujus ripas *Spartani* se exercere solēbant. In Sinum *Laconicum* effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium *Tænārum*, ubi altissimi specus, per quos *Orpheum* ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter *Græciam* *Asiamque* patens

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5.) R. 5.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e ægritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae, frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^c § 269.^e § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insula littorī Thraciæ adjacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodope et Orbelus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi.* Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a iudiciis^b contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publice ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ maritos mercède datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bosphorum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cum^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herus et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossema, tumultus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Aenos, ab Aenêa e patriâ profugo condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdëra denique, ubi Diomêdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ; relicto patriæ

* § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 273, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ^{*} Macedoniâ assignâsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corporea pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes, diversi que mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet majoribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^h plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^a habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro supra dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, (c.)

^f § 245, II

^g § 256.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^a jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos^c appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^d noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis. oritur solstitio,^e brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^f eos^g tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul-tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab ori-ente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quòd, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^h quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā sepārat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,ⁱ ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^d § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^c § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4

^e § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasõne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axēnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclea, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et, si quid perp̄eram imperitaverint,^d inedia totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus incl̄yta; eiūque vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitates statis temporibus legatos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilè^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Op̄eri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 277, R. 7.

^f § 206, (3.)

^g § 224.

^h § 211, R. 6

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellāta,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissîma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simöis*, amnes famâ quàm natūrâ majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen* deārum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes *Rhoetēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajācis*, qui ibi post certāmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrāque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† *Cares* sunt finitîmi, popūlus armōrum* bellique adeò amans, ut aliēna etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivōrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum *Mausōlus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contūsa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla censētur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intîmo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ^e limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo *Alexander Macēdo* quum lavāret,^f parum abfuit, quin frigōre enecarētur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singulārem natūrā memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undīque viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredientibusⁱ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

* § 209, R. 4.

^d § 245, 1.

^e § 262.

^f § 222.

^g § 211, R. 6.

^h § 184, 2.

ⁱ § 213.

^j § 229, R. 4, 1.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1,) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regiõnem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregæ cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabian, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arabum populi latrociniis^f vivunt. Primus e Romanis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Situm^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;* quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quam murus altiōres sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^e permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^f ambitu;^g super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^h India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia^j oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiōres cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

* § 236.

^b § 119, III.

^c § 249, I.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 233.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 250.

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4

^j § 272.

^k § 256.

^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incedunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; * alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cetëra omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Amnem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maximè odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugna maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, ei que innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 217, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret, in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuītur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggrēs aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agrī irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^b § 213.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 269.

^e §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minū8 quā8 in flumīne hominīb8 infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerū8que duodeviginti cubīta. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguīb8 etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quū8 satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiantē, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētēs oculos dicīt8 habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulā Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ^a obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnītu; rostro resīmo, caudā et dentīb8 aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manīb8 hominū8 facta sunt, eminent pyramīdes, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppīdum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocāt8. Amplissimam eā8um trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominū8 millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugēra soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279. 7

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus α toginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

•67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papÿrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papÿro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succus causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papÿro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Prinò enim scriptum* in palmârum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothecis condendis occasiōnem dedit membranas^e Pergami invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papÿro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolârū Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collō-

* Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

^a § 120, 2.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 275, I.

^d § 249.

^e § 275, R. 3

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum* intrasse letum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiani vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] alterum [*thalammum*] intrasse letum est.

^c § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249. 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Hercŭlis appellantur. Fama est, ante Hercŭlem mare internum terris inclŭsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Hercŭlem autem junctos montes diremisſe et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Cetērūm regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantūm oppidīs habitātur. Solum melius quā incōlæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littōre intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmōdi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effŭsi. Finitīma regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænōrum, propriè vocātur Afrīca. Urbes in eā celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthagīnem divitiæ, mercatūrâ imprīmis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romānis gesta, excidium denique illustrāvit.*

74. De aris Philænōrum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuērat contentio inter Carthagīnem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eōdem tempore juvènes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus habēri. Carthagīniensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitūtum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixērunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habitūros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthagīnienses autem animōsis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecūti sunt.

* § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promovere. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, pantheras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Euröpa ignorat. Leoni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^e in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

* § 145, I. 1.

* § 207, R. 28.

* § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quærantur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpens centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.* Supply *illos*

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> active.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequentative.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>inc.</i> inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>ind.</i> indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>prct.</i> preteritive.
<i>d.</i> doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>def.</i> defective.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>subs.</i> substantive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

- A.,** an abbreviation of Aulus.
 § 328.
- A, ab, abs,** prep. *from* : ab oriente, *on the east* : a meridie, *on the south*. Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.
- Abdera,** æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.
- Abditus,** a, um, part. & adj. *hidden ; concealed ; removed ; secret ; from*
- Abdo, abdere, abdidī, abditum,** a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view ; to hide ; to conceal*.
- Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-**
- ductum,** a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away*.
- Abductus,** a, um, part. (abduco.)
- Abeo, abire, abii, abitum,** irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away ; to depart*.
- Aberro, are, avi, atum,** n. (ab & erro,) *to stray ; to wander ; to lose the way*.
- Abjectus,** a, um, part. *from*
- Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum,** a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast, to cast away ; to throw aside*.
- Abluo, ere, i, tum,** a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away ; to purify*

Abrumpo, **abrupere**, **abrûpi**, **abruptum**, a. *to break.*

Abscindo, **abscindere**, **abscidi**, **abscissum**, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

Absens, **tis**, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*

Absolvo, **absolvere**, **absolvi**, **absolutum**, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

Absorbeo, **absorbere**, **absorui** & **absorpsi**, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

Absterreo, **ere**, **ui**, **itum**, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

Abstinentia, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*

Abstineo, **abstinere**, **abstinui**, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

Absum, **abesse**, **abfui**, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

Absûmo, **absumere**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

Absumptus, a, um, part. (absûmo.)

Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, *deaf*; *senseless*,) *senseless; absurd.*

Abundantia, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*

Abundo, **are**, **avi**, **atum**, n. (ab &

undo, to boil,) *to overflow; to abound.*

Abyla, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

Ac, **atque**, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.

Acca, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

Accedo, **accedere**, **accessi**, **accessum**, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

Accendo, **accendere**, **accendi**, **accensum**, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*

Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.)

Accessus, us, m. (accedo,) *approach; access; accession.*

Accido, **ere**, i, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

Accipio, **accipere**, **accipi**, **acceptum**, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbere, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimè, adv. sup. See **Acriter**.

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, ùs, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus**, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeo**, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo**, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens**, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo**, adhærere, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal**, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo**, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc**, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adimo**, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus**, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo**, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo**, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjutus**, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo**, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus**, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer**, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio**, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus**, a, um, part. from
- Admiror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus**, a, um, part. from
- Admitto**, admittere, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum**, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo**, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus**, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo**, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens**, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia**, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco**,adolescere, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscendere, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*

Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gère, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stare, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulâtor, ôris, m. (adûlor,) *a flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advêho, advêhere, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*

Advêna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

Adveniens, tis, part. from

Advenio, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival , a coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep. *against ; towards.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*

Advolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

Ædilîtas, âtis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelâgo.*

Eger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ; infirm ; diseased.*

Egrè, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*

Egritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.
Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.
Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.
Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation*; rivalry; competition.
Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.
Æmulus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.
Ænēas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.
Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.
Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in *Thrace*, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.
Æolis, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionis*.
Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.
Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.
Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; justice; moderation.
Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.
Æēr, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.
Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from
Æs, æris, n. *brass*; money.
Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.
Æsculapius, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.
Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from
Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.
Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.
Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy*; boiling; surging; turbulent.
Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.
Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.
Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*; immortal.
Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.
Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.
Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.
Ævum, i, n. *time*; an age.
Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.
Affābrē, adv. *artfully*; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.
Affectus, a, um, part. *affected*; afflicted.
Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.
Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.
Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Affiatus**, us, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Africus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, onis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyrsi**, orum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, oris, m. *a king of Phænicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, eris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, edi, essus sum, dep (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, oris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglæus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, egi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quâ agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 184, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, acis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alacer, æcis, æcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albanus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albanus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albanus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albula, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.*
- Alcibiades, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinolis, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyone, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyones,*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonæus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienatus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliëno, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliënus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, in one way — another.

- Alius**, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus**, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus**, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia**, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio**, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus**, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus**, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor**, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo**, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo**, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus**, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus**, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē**, iūs, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus**, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa**, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitūdo**, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus**, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
- Alveus**, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus**, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans**, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus**, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus**, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon**, ōnis; pl. *Amazōnes, um, f. Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio**, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus**, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambūlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*

Amissus, a, um, part. from

Amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose; to relinquish.*

Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert.*

Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1; *a river.*

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.* § 155.

Amenus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant; agreeable; delightful.*

Amor, ōnis, m. (amo,) *love.*

Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*

Amplē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *amply; (amplus.)*

Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to embrace.*

Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced; embracing.*

Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enlarge.*

Ampliūs, adv. (amplē,) *more.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great; abundant; large; spacious.*

Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*

Procas, and brother of Numitor.

Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*

Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*

An, adv. *whether; or.*

Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*

Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*

Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia.*

Anceps, cipītis, adj. *uncertain; doubtful.*

Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*

Anchōra, or **Ancōra**, æ, f. *an anchor.*

Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant; a maid.*

Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*

Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*

Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*

Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble; to disquiet; to torment; to vex.*

Anguis, is, c. *a snake; a serpent.*

Angŭlus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustiæ, ârum, f. pl. *narrowness ; a narrow pass ; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow ; limited ; straitened ; pinching.*

Anîma, æ, f. *breath ; life ; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (anîmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend ; to observe ; to notice.*

Anîmal, âlis, n. (anîma,) *an animal.*

Animôsus, a, um, adj. *courageous ; bold ; undaunted ; from*

Anîmus, i, m. *the mind ; disposition ; spirit ; courage ; a design : uno anîmo, unanimously : mihi est anîmus, I have a mind.*

Anio, ênis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectĕre, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex ; to tie or fasten to.*

Annŭlus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annumĕro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & numĕro,) *to number ; to reckon ; to reckon among.*

Annuo, -nuĕre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent ; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual ; yearly ; lasting a year.*

Anser, ĕris, m. *a goose.*

Anscrinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose : ova, goose-eggs.*

Antĕ, adv. *before ; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Antea, adv. (ante & ia,) *before ; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellĕre, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel ; to surpass ; to exceed ; to be superior to.*

Antepōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer ; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepōno.)

Antĕquam, adv. *before ; before that.*

Antigōnus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antîochus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antîope, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĕmus,) *ancient ; old ; of long continuance.*

Antipater, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

Apenninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*

Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*

Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*

Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)

Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*

Apis, is, f. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

Apparatus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*

Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*

Appellandus, a, um, part. from

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*

Appendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*

Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*

Appēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*

Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*

Appōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*

Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*

Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*

Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies in his house; with that of an author, it signifies in his writings.

Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*

Aqua, æ, f. *water.*

Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*

Aquila, æ, f. *an eagle.*

Aquilo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*

Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*

Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*

Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*

Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*
Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.

Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*

Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus**, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor**, & **Arbos**, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca**, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia**, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas**, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus**, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas**, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus**, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea**, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens**, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo**, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus**, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna**, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus**, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa**, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum**, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias**, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus**, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi**, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos**, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum**, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobūlus**, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles**, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma**, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus**, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia**, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Capadocia and the Euphrates.
Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.
Armentum, i, n. a herd.
Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
Arreptus, a, um, part. from
Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.
Arrogo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
Arsi. See Ardeo.
Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Cræusa.
Ascendo. See Adscendo.
Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
Asinus, i, m. an ass.
Aspectus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.
Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
Aspicio. See Adspicio.
Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
Assecutus, a, um, part. from
As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
Assisto. See Adsisto.
Assuesco, -suescere, -suëvi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.

Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia.*

Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*

Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens.*

Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean.*

Atque, conj. *and.*

Atrociter, adv. (iûs, iissimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*

Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus.*

Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear.*

Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica.*

Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*

Attingo, -tingêre, -tûgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*

Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*

Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*

Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author.*

Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation.*

Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*

Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*

Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate.*

Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare.* § 142, R. 2.

Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear.*

Auditus, a, um, part.

Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing.*

Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*

Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*

Augendus, a, um, part. *from*

Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise.*

Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination.*

Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*

Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable.*

Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.*

Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia.*

Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*

Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden.*

Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*

Auris, is, f. *the ear*.

Aurum, i, n. *gold*.

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice*; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring*; *having dared*.

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or*; *aut—aut*, *either—or*.

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but*; *yet*.

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*.

Auxi. See *Augeo*.

Auxilium, i, n. *help*; *aid*; *assistance*.

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice*; from

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious*; *covetous*.

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & yeho,) *to carry off or away*.

Avēllo, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away*; *to pull away*.

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away*: *cicātrix aversa*, a scar in the back: from

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert*; *to turn*; *to turn away*.

Aviculā, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird*.

Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ravenous*; *greedy*; *eager*.

Avis, is, f. *a bird*.

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away*, *to divert*, *to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle*.

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather*.

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek Ἰἄσνος, inhospitable;) *the Euxine sea*; *anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea*, lying upon the *Euphrates*.

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon*.

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry*.

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle*, and the god of wine.

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna*, situated upon the sources of the *Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna*.

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian*, pertaining to *Bactra* or *Bactriāna*.

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff*.

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain*, watered by the river *Bætis*.

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaukus, king of Ephýra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Béllicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligéro, are, avi, atum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, are, avi, atum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i, n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnare, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antia, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliotheca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a, to *drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Caesar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.

Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*

Bonitas, ātis, f. *goodness ; excellence ; from*

Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good ; happy ; kind.*

Bonum, i, n. *a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.*

Boreālis, e, adj. *northern ; from Boreas, æ, m. the north wind.*

Borysthēnes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dnieper.*

Borysthēnis, Idis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*

Bos, bovis, c. *an ox ; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.

Bosphōrus, or Bospōrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphōrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphōrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*

Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*

Brevi, adv. *shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from*

Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *short ; brief.*

Brevitas, ātis, f. *shortness ; brevity.*

Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*

Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British : Britanni, the Britons.*

Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice ; the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Bucephālus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephālos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphōrus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of Pontus.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agénor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcubum*.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten

Caius, i, m. a Roman prænōmen.

Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamitas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, ōs, f. a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to *Abŷla* in Africa.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.

Camēlus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) a Roman general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of Italy, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. a *dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. a *village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecīni, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. a *beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitalis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. a *she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. a *head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal ;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. a *prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. a *country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carīca, æ, f. a *fig.*
- Carmen, ĩnis, n. a *song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. a *philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. a *chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. a *people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo**, *carpère*, *carpei*, *carptum*, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre**, *arum*, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago**, *Inis*, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagena, a town of Spain.
- Carus**, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*), dear.
- Casa**, e, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca**, e, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar.
- Caseus**, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander**, *dri*, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiôpe**, es, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius**, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius**, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigatus**, a, um, part. from
- Castigo**, *âre*, *âvi*, *atum*, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum**, i, n. a castle: *castra*, *orum*, pl. a camp: *castra ponere*, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus**, *ûs*, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus**, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catâna**, e, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis**, e, adj. belonging to Catania; Catanean.
- Catienus**, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina**, e, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato**, *onis*, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catulus**, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.
- Catulus**, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucâsus**, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda**, e, f. a tail.
- Caudinus**, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula**, e, f. a fold.
- Causa**, e, f. a cause; a reason: a *lausus*: in *causâ est*, or *causa est*, is the reason: ali-

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celeber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, er-rinus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, âtis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celëbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, âtis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iûs, rimè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ere, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, ûs, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centeni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ônis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalonia.*
- Cepe, *see Cæpe.*
- Cepi. *See Capiô.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbërus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres**, ĕris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno**, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen**, inis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ**, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva**, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix**, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus**, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor**, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus**, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrūm**, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus**, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceÿx**, ycis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon**, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus**, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta**, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron**, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus**, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo**, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus**, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus**, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix**, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia**, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia**, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus**, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas**, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo**, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis**, ĕris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinnʹ**, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnāmum**, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa**, & **Circum**, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus**, ōs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdatus**, a, um, part. from **Circumdā**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & dō,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circumeo.)
- Circunjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic; corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail ; a spike.*
Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
Clementia, æ, f. *clemency ; mildness.*
Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
Cloâca, æ, f. *a drain ; a common sewer.*
Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
Clypeus, i, m. *a shield ; a buckler.*
Cn., an abbreviation of
Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected ; assembled ; compelled.*
Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried ; burnt ; baked.*
Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked ; burnt ; boiled.*
Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4 ; *heaven ; the climate ; the sky ; the air ; the atmosphere.*
Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1 ; *I begin, or I began.*
Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*
Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check ; to restrain ; to control.*
Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought ; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think ; to consider ; to meditate.*
Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname ; from*
Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know ; to learn : de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*
Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force ; to urge ; to collect : agmen, to bring up the rear ; to march in the rear.*
Cohæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere ; to be united ; to be joined to.*
Colibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back ; to restrain.*
Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort ; the tenth part of a legion.*
Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar ; a necklace.*
Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocâtus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuum, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locûtus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edere, êdi, êsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comêtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitâtus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commîgro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minûtum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminûtus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : copiis commissis,
forces being engaged.
- Commoditas, âtis, f. (commôdus),
a convenience ; commodious-
ness.
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage ;*
gain.
- Commorior, -môri & -morîri,
-mortuus sum, dep. (con &
mорий,) *to die together.*
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep.
(con & moror,) *to reside ; to*
stay at ; to remain ; to continue.
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -mô-
tum, a. (con & moveo,) *to*
move ; to excite ; to stir up ;
to influence ; to induce.
- Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a.
to communicate ; to impart ;
to tell ; from
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common* : in
commûne consulêre, *to con-*
sult for the common good.
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compäro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con
& paro,) *to gain ; to procure ;*
to get ; to compare.
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pul-
sum, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ;*
to compel ; to force : in fugam,
to put to flight.
- Compensô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con
& penso,) *to compensate ; to*
make amends for.
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum,
a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to*
learn ; to discover.
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum,
dep. (con & plector,) *to em-*
brace ; to comprise ; to com-
prehend ; to reach ; to extend :
complecti amôre, *to love.*
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -posî-
tum, a. (con & pono,) *to com-*
pose ; to put together ; to ar-
range ; to construct ; to finish ;
to compare.
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ;*
composed ; quieted.
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part.
from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -pre-
hensi, -prehensum, a. (con &
prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to*
seize ; to apprehend.
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (com-
pello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,)
having endeavored.
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -ces-
sum, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ;*
to permit ; to grant.
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (con-
cipio,) *conceived ; couched ;*
expressed.
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concêdo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylum, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to*
conciliate ; to unite ; to recon-
cile ; to acquire for one's self ;
to gain ; to obtain ; from
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, ônis, f. (concio,) *an*

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, 188, 2,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor**, oris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concôquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia**, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concredo**, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concremo**, are, avi, atum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurre**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurritur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus**, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio**, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio**, onis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus**, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Conféro**, conferre, contuli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo**, -figere, -fixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo**, are, avi, atum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus**, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio**, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congéro**, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: conjurāti, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Consensus, a, um, part. (con-scendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscēre, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: sibi mortem consciscēre, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See Consido.

Consenesco, -senescēre, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & serō,) *to join; to put together*: pugnam, *to join battle; to fight.*

Conservāndus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice*:

a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.

Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand; to consist.*

Consolor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort; to console.*

Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)

Conspectus, ūs, m. *a sight; a view.*

Conspicâtus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)

Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold; to see.*

Conspicor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to behold; to see.*

Conspicuous, a, um, adj. *conspicuous; distinguished.*

Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm; determined; constant; steady.*

Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint; to establish.*

Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of: constat,*

imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.

Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct; to build; to compose; to form; to heap up.*

Consuesco, -suescere, -suavi, -suetum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*

Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit; custom.*

Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*

Consulâris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular: vir consulâris, one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*

Consulâtus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*

Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise; to consult.*

Consulto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together; to consult.*

Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy.*

Consumptus, a, um, part.

Contagiôsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*

Contemnendus, a, um, part. from Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*

Contemplâtus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*

Contemplor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*

Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully; from*

Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)

Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*

Contendo, dère, di, tum, a. & n.

(con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*

Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*

Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*

Contēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*

Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: suba. f. the continent, or main land: from*

Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*

Contingo, -tingēre, -tīgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*

Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel,*

Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*

Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)

Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to*

speak against; to contradict; to oppose.

Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*

Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*

Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*

Contueor, -tuēri, -tultus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*

Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*

Contūsus, a, um, part.

Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*

Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*

Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*

Conversus, a, um, part.

Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse.*

Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together ; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together : pass. to be rolled together : se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coôperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance ; a multitude ; a swarm : copiæ, pl. forces ; troops.*
- Copiôsè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *copiously ; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake ; to boil ; to roast ; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of ; before : adv. openly.*
- Corcýra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth : Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriôli, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolânus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin ; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87 ; *a horn.*
- Corôna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, òris, n. *a body ; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten ; to make better ; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrôdo, -rodère, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw ; to corrode.*
- Corrôsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpère, -rûpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt ; to bribe ; to hurt ; to violate ; to seduce ; to impair ; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall ; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed ; vitiated ; foul ; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of consul;
Coss., of consules; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremêra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See Cresco.
- Crimen**, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus**, us, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudelis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See Curro.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt: blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cum — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currère, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, ùs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cyma, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocéphalæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thesaly.*
- Cynocéphali, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocéphalus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynosséma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphemus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debītus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decom,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Decláro**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decôquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decôrus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decrétus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See Do.
- Dedidi**. See Dedo.
- Deditio**, ónis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Dedâco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & ducô,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defêro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -sectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fûdi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, âtis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vitâ, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defero,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delûbrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Deniarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -situm, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affianc.*
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to deter mine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterius, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter ; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away ; to draw off ; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment ; damage ; harm ; loss ; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52 ; *God ; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping ; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer ; to subdue ; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down ; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour ; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow ; to devote ; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right ; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadëma, âtis, n. *a diadem ; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate ; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say ; to name ; to call.*
- Dictâtôr, ôris, m. *a dictator ; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority ; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate ; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word ; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90 ; *a day : in dies, daily ; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different ; differing ; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down ; to scatter ; to disperse ; to spread abroad ; to publish ; to defer ; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iùs, limè,) *difficultly ; with difficulty ; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignâtus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to deign*; *from*.
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *worthy*.
- Dilano**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lano,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, ônis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; *from*.
- Dimico**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est, a battle was fought*.
- Dinissus**, a, um, part. *from*.
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogenes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomedes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.
- Diremptûrus**, a, um, part. (diripio,) *about to decide*.
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -emi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rûtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirûtus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discedo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipûlus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertè**, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio**, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Disputō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semino,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiùs, utissimè, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quàm diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodōna**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo**, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor**, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus**, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus**, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium**, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domīna**, æ, f. (domīnus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Domīnus**, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus**, a, um, part. from
- Domo**, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus**, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1; *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec**, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum**, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum**, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos**, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco**, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio**, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubitō**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus**, a, um, part. led.
- Duillius**, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum**, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo**, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim**, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti**, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia**, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux**, cis, c. *a leader; a guide. a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Ia.

Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, atis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, oris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. *See* Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, -are, -avi, -atum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, -are, -avi, -atum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantia, ïdis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elêphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusiniî, ôrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidêre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligêre, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elôquens, tis, adj. (ior, issîmus,) (elôquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elôquor, -lôqui, -locûtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucêre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergêre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, êre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittêre, -mîsi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emêre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emofior, -môri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nâtus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enâtus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enêco, -necâre, -necâvi or -necui, -necâtum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eôus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eôus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephêsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Caijster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alôeus, and brother of Otos*

Epimenides, *is*, *m.* a poet of *Gnossus*, in *Crete*.

Epirus, *i*, *f.* a country in the western part of *Greece*.

Epistōla, *æ*, *f.* an *epistle*; a letter.

Epŭlor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from

Epŭlum, *i*, *n.* sing., & **Epŭlæ**, *ārum*, *f.* pl. a banquet; a feast.

Eques, *itis*, *m.* (*equus*), a knight; a horseman: *equites*, *pl.* knights; horsemen; cavalry.

Equidem, *conj.* (*ego* & *quidem*), indeed; I for my part.

Equitātus, *ūs*, *m.* cavalry.

Equus, *i*, *m.* a horse.

Eram, **Ero**, &c. See § 153.

Ereptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*eripio*).

Erga, *prep.* towards.

Ergo, *conj.* § 198, 6; therefore.

Erinaceus, *i*, *m.* a hedgehog.

Eripio, *-ripĕre*, *-ripui*, *-reptum*, *a.* (*e* & *rapio*), to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.

Erro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.

Erōdo, *-rodĕre*, *-rōsi*, *-rōsum*, *a.* (*e* & *rodo*), to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.

Erudio, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *a.* (*e* & *rudis*), to instruct; to form.

Eruditio, *ōnis*, *f.* instruction; learning.

Erudĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*erudio*).

Esse, **Essem**, &c. See *Sum*.

Esuriens, *tis*, *part.* hungry; being hungry.

Esurio, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *n.* to be hungry.

Et, *conj.* § 198, 1; and; also; even: *et* — *et*, both — *and*.

Etiā, *conj.* (*et* & *iam*), also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.

Etruria, *æ*, *f.* a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.

Etrusci, *ōrum*, *m.* pl. the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.

Etruscus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.

Eubœa, *æ*, *f.* a large island in the *Ægean sea*, near *Bœotia*.

Eumĕnes, *is*, *m.* a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of *Pergamus*.

Euphĕmus, *i*, *m.* the father of *Dædalus*.

Euphrātes, *is*, *m.* a large river which forms the western boundary of *Mesopotamia*.

Euripides, *is*, *m.* a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.

Euripus, *i*, *m.* a narrow strait between *Bœotia* and *Eubœa*.

Eurōpa, *æ*, *f.* the daughter of *Agēnor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξείνιος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo**, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Evertō**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo**, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomūtum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exīgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanīmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescēre, -arsī, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exaruit, a war broke out*
- Exaspērō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo**, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celēre, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excīdo**, -cidēre, -cīdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excīdo**, -cidēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excīto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (excīeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Exclūdo**, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudō,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excólo**, -colēre, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate to exercise*

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominiônem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiè**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & estîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -orîri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 5.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate ; to appease.*
 Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
 Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & îtum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold ; to spread ; to explain.*
 Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy ; a scout.*
 Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish ; to adorn ; to improve ; to finish.*
 Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain ; to set forth ; to expose.*
 Exprobro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid ; to blame ; to reproach ; to cast in one's teeth.*
 Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault ; to conquer ; to vanquish ; to subdue ; to take by storm.*
 Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
 Exsequiâ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
 Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out ; to leap forth.*
 Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth ; to expire ; to die.*
 Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead ; from*
 Extinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish ; to kill ; to put to death ; to destroy.*

Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*
 Extruo, or Extruo, -struère -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build ; to pile up to construct.*
 Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up ; to arise ; to swell ; to surge.*
 Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign ; strange ; outward.*
 Exto, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be ; to remain ; to be extant.*
 Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort ; to wrest from ; to obtain by force.*
 Extra, prep. *beyond ; without ; except.*
 Extractus a, um, part. *from*
 Extraho trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out ; to extract ; to extricate ; to free ; to rescue ; to liberate.*
 Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme ; the last ; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*
 Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
 Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulŏsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iei, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iŭs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factŭrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiaris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustŭlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom Romulus and Remus were brought up.*
Faveo, favère, favi, fautum, n. *to favor.*
Favor, òris, m. *favor; good will; partiality; applause.*
Febria, is, f. *a fever.*
Feci. See **Facio**.
Felicitas, âtis, f. (felix, § 101, 1,) *felicity; good fortune; happiness.*
Feliciter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *fortunately; happily; successfully.*
Felis, is, f. *a cat.*
Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.*
Femina, æ, f. *a female; a woman.*
Femineus, a, um, adj. *female; feminine; pertaining to females.*
Fera, æ, f. *a wild beast.*
Ferax, âcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.*
Ferè, adv. *almost; nearly; about:* ferè nullus, *scarcely any one.*
Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) *of wild beasts.*
Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. *to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce:* ferre manum, *to stretch forth; to extend:* ferunt, *they say.*
Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. *to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly:* fertur, imp. *it is said.*
Ferox, ôcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.*
Ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron; obdurate; from*
Ferrum, i, n. *iron; a sword; a knife.*
Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fertile; fruitful.*
Fertilitas, âtis, f. *fertility; richness; fruitfulness.*
Ferula, æ, f. *a staff; a reed.*
Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.*
Ferveo, fervère, ferbui, n. *to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.*
Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary; tired; fatigued.*
Festum, i, n. *a feast; from*
Festus, a, um, adj. *festive; joyful; merry.*
Ficus, i & ùs, f. *a fig-tree; a fig.*
Fidelis, e, adj. *faithful; from*
Fides, ei, f. *fidelity; faith:* in fidem, *in confirmation:* in fidem accipere, *to receive under one's protection.*
Figo, figère, fixi, fixum, a. *to fix; to fasten.*
Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a daughter.*
Filius, i, m. § 52; *a son.*
Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. *to split; to cleave.*

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine, now the Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, L 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*: from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be: fore, to*

be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.

Foris, adv. *abroad.*

Forina, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*

Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*

Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*

Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*

Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*

Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*

Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*

Fortē, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*

Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*

Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fortis,) *bravely.*

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*

Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*

Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*

Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*

Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*

Foveo, fovēre, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*

Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)

Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*

Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*

Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*

Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*

Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*

Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*

Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*

Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*

Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum & fricatum, a. *to rub.*

Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*

Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*

Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*

Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*

Frugis, gen. f. (flux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*

Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn ; wheat.*

Fruor, frui, frūtus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*

Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*

Frustratus, a, um, part. from

Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*

Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush*

Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ācis, adj. *swift ; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugēre, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly ; to escape ; to avoid ; to flee ; to flee from.*

Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to put to flight ; to drive off ; to chase.*

Fui, Fuēram, &c. See **Sum**.

Fulgeo, fulgēre, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder ; a thunderbolt ; lightning.*

Funāle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation ; utterly.*

Fundo, fundēre, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out : lacrymas, to shed tears : hostes, to scatter ; to rout ; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing ; also, a farm ; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal ; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office ; to do ; to execute : fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope ; a cable.*

Funus, ēris, n. *a funeral ; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork : Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiōsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious ; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be ; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz : fretum Gaditānum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul ; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia ; a Gaul ; also, a cognomen of several Romans*

- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, âtis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. See Gigno.
- Genus, êris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germanus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospère gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules; and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*
- Getæ, ârum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies, êi, f. *ice.*
- Gladiâtor, ôris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword*

Glans, dis, f. *seest*; *an acorn*.

Glisco, ere, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agere grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habere, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.

Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratilor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, f. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (gubernô,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclades*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ere, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habitûrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. habit; form; dress; attire; manner.
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) hitherto; thus far.
- Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodôtus.*
- Hamilcar, âris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, âlis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ârum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrûbal, âlis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. not.
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. to draw out; to drink; to swallow.
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, êtis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, êre, inc. (hebes,) to become dull; to grow dim.
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecûba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedëra, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helëna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelâus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
- Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
- Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
- Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
- Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
- Heres, or Hæres, ædis, c. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
- Hero, ùs, (§ 69, E. 4,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abÿdos.*
- Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
- Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
- Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
- Hiatus, ùs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
- Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
- Hiempsal, ãlia, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Hiems, ãmis, f. *winter.*
- Hiëro, ònis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, òrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
- Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
- Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
- Hinnitus, ùs, m. *a neighing.*
- Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
- Hio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
- Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
- Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
- Hippomènes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
- Hippopotamus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
- Hodiëque, *to this day; to this time.*
- Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
- Homérus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inia, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorificè, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortatus, ûs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hither: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humānus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humērus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I., R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

- Iapētus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Iberus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there ; here ; then.*
Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
Ibis, idia, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*
Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἰχνος, a footstep ; a track.*
Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
Ictus, a, um, part.
Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*
Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*
Igitur, conj. *therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnārus,) *ignorant.*
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*
Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*
Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*
Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflected upon ; inferred.*
Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*
Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement ; an enticement.*
Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*
Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*
Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustro,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*
Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
Imāgo, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*
Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*
Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*
Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*
Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*
Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tia, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impêtus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

- Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico**, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor**, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Imploro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impōno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importūnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus**, a, um, part. (impōno.)
- Improbātus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Improbo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probō,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprōbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprūdēns**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnātūrus**, a, um, part. from
- Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*
- Impūnē**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*
- Inānis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo**, dēre, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*
- Incidēns**, tis, part. from
- Incido**, -cidere, -cīdi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclūdo**, dēre, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle to encompass.*

- Inclûsus**, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
- Inclûtus**, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incôla**, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
- Incôlo**, colere, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
- Incolûmis**, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
- Incompertus**, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsiderâtè**, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibîlis**, e, adj. (in & credibîlis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
- Incredibiliter**, adv. *incredibly.*
- Incrementum**, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
- Incrêpo**, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus**, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultè**, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
- Incursio**, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde**, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index**, icis, d. (indico,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*
- India**, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
- Indico**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
- Indictus**, a, um, part.
- Indicus**, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigēna**, æ, c. (in & genô,) *a native.*
- Indôles**, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
- Indûco**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
- Inductus**, a, um, part.
- Induo**, -duere, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus**, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria**, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
- Indûtus**, a, um, part. (induo.)
- Inedia**, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form*
- Inermis**, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
- Inertia**, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

Infāmis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.

Infans, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.

Inferi, ōrum, m. pl.

the infernal regions; *Hades*; *Orcus*; *the infernal gods*; *the shades*.

Inferior, us, adj. comp. See Inferus.

Infero, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in* or *against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: *bellum*, *to make war upon*.

Inferus, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.

Infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from

Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile*; *inimical*.

Infigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.

Infinitus, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: *infinitum argenti*, *an immense quantity of silver*: *infinita nobilitas*, *a vast number*.

Infirmus, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.

Infixus, part. (infigo.)

Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.

Inflatus, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.

Infigo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & figo,) *to inflict*.

Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.

Infriendens, tis, part. from

Infrendeo, ēre, ui, a. (in & frendo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.

Infringo, -fringere, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break* or *rend in pieces*; *to dismember*; *to make void*.

Infundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: *infunditur*, *it empties*.

Ingenium, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.

Ingens, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.

Ingenus, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.

Ingredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.

Ingressus, a, um, part.

Ingruo, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.

Inhæreo, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave* or *stick to* or *in*: *cogitationibus*, *to be fixed* or *lost in thought*.

Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.

Inimicus, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.

Inimicus, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly*; *unequally*.
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement*; *a beginning*.
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon* or *begin*.
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in* or *upon*.
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury*; *an insult*.
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim* or *float upon*.
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean* or *depend upon*; *to rest upon*.
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence*.
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known*; *to become known*.
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless*.
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable*.
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable*.
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want*.
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain* or *river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born*.
- In- or im- primis**, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly*; *especially*.
- Inquam**, or **Inquo**, def. *I say*; § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute*; *to stain*; *to soil*.
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire*; *to investigate*.
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness*.
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad*.
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe*; *to write upon*.
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect*.
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding*; *subsequent*; *following*; from
- Insēquor**, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow*.
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon*.
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush*; *ambuscade*; *treachery*; *deceit*: per insidias, *treacherously*.
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait*; *to lie in ambush*; *to deceive*.
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark*; *a token*; *an ensign*; from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished*; *eminent*.
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon*; *to insist*.
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably*.
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent*; *haughty*.

- Insolenter**, adv. (ris, insimul,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, are, avi, atum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instaturus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituo.)
- Insto**, -stare, -stiti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insübres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc.*(in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insula**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insuper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Integer**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegere, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, atis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligere, -lexi, -tectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, oris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interīmo, -inēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to
put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intīmus,
§ 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the inte-
rior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast be-
tween: anno interjecto, a year
having intervened; a year af-
ter.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw be-
tween.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,)
*ruin; destruction: ad inter-
neciōnem, with a general mas-
sacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & no-
dus,) *the space between two
knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal:*
*mare internum, the Mediter-
ranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & reg-
num,) *an interregnum; a va-
cancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in-
ter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (in-
ter & sum,) *to be present
at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-
lum,) *an interval; a space; a
distance.*

Interveniens, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come be-
tween; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in &
texo,) *to interweave.*

Intīmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp.
interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost;
inmost; intimate; familiar;
much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in &
trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (intro & duco,) *to
lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an en-
trance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in &
tueor,) *to look upon; to con-
sider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccus-
tomed; unusual; extraordi-
nary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum,
a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to
attack; to assail; to fall up-
on.*

Invenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum,
a. (in & venio,) *to find; to
get; to procure; to obtain;
to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in
& vestigo,) *to investigate; to
trace or find out; to discover*

Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually*; *in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.

Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenthrable*; *invulnerable*.

Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hated*.

Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.

Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. a guest.

Invito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.

Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable*.

Invoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke*.

Iônes, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia*.

Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.

Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.

Iphicrâtes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.

Iphigenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.

Ipse, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or simply *he*; *she*; *it*: et ipse,

he also; before a verb of the first or second person, *I*; *thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*; tu ipse, *thou thyself*, &c.

Ira, æ, f. *anger*; *rage*.

Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.

Iratus, a, um, adj. *angry*.

Ire. See Eo.

Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable*.

Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*.

Irretitus, part. *entangled*; *caught*.

Irridens, tis, part. from

Irrideo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at*.

Irrigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten*.

Irrito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite*.

Irruens, tis, part. from

Irruo, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack*.

Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point*.

Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.

Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.

Isocrâtes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.

Iste, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

- person or thing ; he ; she ; it.*
 § 207, R. 25.
 Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
 Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian ; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth : ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
 Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus ; a neck of land separating two seas.*
 Ita, adv. *so ; in such a manner ; even so ; thus.*
 Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
 Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
 Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
 Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy ; Italian.*
 Itāque, adv. *and so ; therefore.*
 Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey ; a road ; a march.*
 Itērum, adv. *again ; once more ; a second time.*
 Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
 Itēdem, adv. *in like manner ; likewise ; also.*
 Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
 Ivi. See Eo.
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
 Jaceo, ère, ui, n. *to lie ; to be situated.*
 Jacio, jacère, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw ; to cast ; to fling ; to hurl.*
 Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (acio,) *to throw about ; to toss ; to agitate.*
 Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast ; thrown.*
 Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl ; to dart ; to shoot.*
 Jam, adv. *now ; already ; presently ; even.*
 Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
 Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
 Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts ; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
 Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting ; hungry.*
 Jovis. See Jupiter.
 Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
 Jubeo, jubère, jussi, jussum, a. *to command ; to bid ; to order ; to direct.*
 Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet ; agreeable ; delightful ; pleasant.*
 Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*
 Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa :—subs. a Jew.*
 Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
 Judicium, i, n. *a judgment ; decision.*
 Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge ; to deem ; to determine ; to decide.*
 Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1 ; *an acre of land.*
 Jugum, i, n. *a yoke ; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : currui, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ðnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiõsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, are, åvi, åtum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitatis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. *See Jubeo.*
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Iustitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Iustus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ;*
- full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andronicus.*
- Juvenis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvenis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, utis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius.*
§ 328.

Labor, & Labor, õris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriõsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labõro, are, åvi, åtum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ðnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Laceratus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessius**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapicidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, ĭdis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latè**, adv. (iūs, issĭmĕ,) *widely; extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitudo**, ĭnis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to praise ; to extol ; to commend.*
- Laurentia**, æ, f. *See Acca.*
- Laus**, dis, f. *praise ; glory ; honor ; fame ; repute ; estimation ; value.*
- Lautē**, adv. *sumptuously ; magnificently.*
- Lavinia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.*
- Lavinium**, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Æneas.*
- Lavo**, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165 ; *to wash ; to bathe.*
- Leæna**, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Leander**, & **Leandrus**, dri, m. *a youth of Abydos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*
- Lebes**, ētis, m. *a kettle ; a caldron.*
- Lectus**, a, um, part. (lego,) *read ; chosen.*
- Leda**, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*
- Legatio**, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*
- Legātus**, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy ; a lieutenant ; an ambassador.*
- Legio**, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) *a legion ; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
- Legislātor**, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator ; a lawgiver.*
- Lego**, legēre, legi, lectum, a. *to read ; to choose ; to collect.*
- Lemānus**, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*
- Leo**, ōnis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas**, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
- Leontinus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
- Lepidus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan : M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*
- Lepus**, ōris, m. *a hare.*
- Letālis**, e, adj. *fatal ; deadly ; from*
- Letum**, i, n. *acath.*
- Levis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light ; trivial ; inconsiderable ; smooth.*
- Levitas**, ātis, f. *lightness.*
- Levo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ease ; to relieve ; to lighten ; to alleviate.*
- Lex**, gis, f. *a law ; a condition.*
- Libens**, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*
- Libenter**, adv. *willingly.*
- Libet**, or **Lubet**, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*
- Libenter**, adv. (libens,) *freely ; willingly.*
- Liber**, libēra, libērum, adj. *free.*
- Liber**, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree ; a book.*
- Liberaliter**, adv. (liberālis,) *liberally ; kindly.*

Liberātus, a, um, part. (libēro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*

Libèrè, adv. *freely; without restraint.*

Libèri, ōrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*

Libēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*

Libertas, ātis, f. *liberty.*

Libya, æ, f. properly *Lābya*, a *kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.*

Licinius, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*

Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*

Licèt, conj. *although.*

Iienōsus, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*

Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*

Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*

Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bind.*

Liguria, æ, f. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*

Ligus, ūris, m. *a Ligurian.*

Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genoa.*

Lilybæum, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*

Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*

Limus, i, m. *mud; clay.*

Lingua, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*

Linum, i, n. *flax; linen.*

Liquidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure limpid.*

Lis, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*

Littēra, or **Litēra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*

Litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*

Littus, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*

Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*

Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*

Locusta, æ, f. *a locust.*

Longè, adv. (ius, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*

Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*

Longitudo, inis, f. *length; from*

Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*

Locūtus, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*

Locutūrus, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*

Loquor, loqui, locūtus sum, dep. *to speak.*

Lorica, æ, f. *a coat of mail, corselet; breast-plate; cuirass*

Lorum, i, n. *a thong*

- Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimē.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, īnis, f. *lust; desire.*
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.*
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*
 Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*
 Lumen, īnis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*
 Lusto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purify; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.*
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lycomēdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*
 Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*
- M.
- M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
 § 328.
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobian**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macula**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænades**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.*
- Mæotis**, idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maxime, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ùs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissime,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopere**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (pejus, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer; to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

Malum, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.

Malus, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *pestimulus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.

Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.

Mando, mandēre, mandi, manusum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandāre marmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.

Mane, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—*adv. early in the morning*.

Maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.

Manes, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.

Manlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.

Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to flow*.

Mansuefacio, -facēre, -fēci, -factum, a. (*mansues* & *facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.

Mansuefio, -fiēri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.

Mansuefactus, a, um, part.

Mantineā, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.

Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.

Manumissus, a, um, part. from

Manumitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (*manus* & *mitto*), *to set*

free, at liberty; *to free*; *to manumit*.

Manus, ūs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.

Mapāle, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.

Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman name and cognōmen or surname*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen*.

Mare, is, n. *the sea*.

Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl*.

Mariandyni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.

Marinus, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*: *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.

Maritimus, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ*, *naval forces*.

Maritus, i, m. *a husband*.

Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.

Marmor, ōris, n. *marble*.

Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus*.

Marȳas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia*.

Massa, æ, f. *a mass ; a lump.*

Massicus, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine : vinum, Massic wine.*

Massilia, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*

Mater, tris, f. *a mother ; a matron.*

Materia, æ, f. *a material ; matter ; stuff ; timber.*

Matrimonium, i, n. *matrimony ; marriage.*

Matrōna, æ, f. *a matron ; a married woman.*

Matrōna, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*

Maturesco, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen ; to grow ripe ; from*

Matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe ; mature ; perfect.*

Mauritania, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*

Mausōlus, i, m. *a king of Caria.*

Maxilla, æ, f. *a jaw ; a jawbone.*

Maximè, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all ; especially ; greatly.*

Maxīmus, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maxīmus, a distinguished Roman general.*

Maximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest ; eldest : maximus natu. See Natu.*

Mecum, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*

Medeor, èri, dep. § 170 ; *to cure ; to heal.*

Medicina, æ, f. *medicine.*

Medico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal ; to administer medicine ; to medicate ; to prepare medically ; to embalm.*

Medicus, i, m. *a physician.*

Meditātus, a, um, part. *designed ; practised ; from*

Meditor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate ; to reflect ; to practise.*

Medius, a, um, adj. *middle ; the midst, § 205, R. 17 : medium, the middle.*

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Medūsa, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*

Megāra, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*

Megarenses, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians ; the inhabitants of Megāra.*

Megāris, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*

Megasthēnes, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

Mehercūè, adv. *by Hercules truly certainly.*

Mel, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus** & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior**, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs**, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna**, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum**, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memīni**, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorabilis**, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria**, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis**, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium**, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax**, ācis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelāus**, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius**, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens**, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mensis**, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio**, ōnis, f. (memīni,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior**, iri, itus sum, dep. to hē; *to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercātor**, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercātūra**, æ, f. § 102, 7; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercātus**, ūs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
- Merces**, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius**, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo**, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mereor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo**, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus**, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies**, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritō**, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum**, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi**. See Mergo.
- Mersus**, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merūla**, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx**, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis**, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta**, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium**, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum**, i, n. *metal; a mine.*

Metanira, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

Metellus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*

Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*

Metius, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Meto, metêre, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*

Metuo, metuêre, metui, a. *to fear; from*

Metus, ùs, m. *fear.*

Meus, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*

Micipsa, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Mico, âre, ui, n. *to shine.*

Midas, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*

Migro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*

Mihi. See Ego.

Miles, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*

Milêtus, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*

Militia, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*

Milito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to serve in war.*

Mille, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand*: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. l. d. § 118, 6.

Milliarium, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*

ad quintum miliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.

Miltiâdes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*

Milvius, i. m. *a kite.*

Minæ, ârum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*

Minâtus, a, um, part. (minor.)

Minerva, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*

Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*

Minimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*

Ministerium, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*

Minium, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*

Minor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*

Minor, ôris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*

Minos, ôis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*

Minuo, minuêre, minui, minûtum, a. *to diminish.*

Minûs, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less*: quò minûs or quomînus, *that—not.*

Miracûlum, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*

Mirâbilis, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*

Mirâtus, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Miror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miserātus**, a, um, part. (misēror.)
- Misereor**, miserēri, miserītus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misēret**, miseruit, miserītum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misēret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (miserīcors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misēror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & Mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridātes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridatīcus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittere, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittere se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modīcus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrere, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.*
- Mollīo**, ire, īvi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.*

- Monimentum** or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*
- Mons**, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
- Monstro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*
- Mora**, æ, f. *delay.*
- Morbus**, i, m. *a disease.*
- Mordax**, âcia, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
- Mordeo**, mordère, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*
- Mores**. See **Mos**.
- Moriens**, tis, part. from
- Morior**, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*
- Moror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*
- Morôsus**, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*
- Mors**, tis, f. *death.*
- Morsus**, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*
- Mortâlis**, e, adj. *mortal.*
- Mortuus**, a, um, part. (mori- or.) *dead.*
- Mos**, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
- Mossyni**, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
- Motus**, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
- Motus**, a, um, part. from
- Moveo**, movère, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite*
- Mox**, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
- Mucius**, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*
- Muliëbris**, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
- Mulier**, êris, f. *a woman.*
- Multitudo**, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
- Multo** or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
- Multò**, & **Multùm**, adv. *much; by far.*
- Multus**, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
- Mummius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Mundus**, i, m. *the world; the universe.*
- Muniendus**, a, um, part. from
- Munio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
- Munus**, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*
- Murâlis**, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
- Murus**, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*
- Mus**, muris, m. *a mouse*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*

Muscûlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*

Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*

Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*

Muto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to change; to transform.*

Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*

Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Milétus.*

Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*

Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*

Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*

Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*

Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*

Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*

Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*

Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.

Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*

Narro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*

Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*

Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*

Natalis, e, adj. natal: dies natalis, *a birth-day.*

Natans, tis, part. from

Nato, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*

Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4.

Nâtura, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*

Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*

Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*

Natus, i, m. *a son.*

Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*

Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*

Navâlis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*

Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*

Navigatio, ônis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*

Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*

Navigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on ; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest ; lest that ; that — not : ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic : in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation ; in *indirect* questions, *whether* : in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not ; but not ; neither ; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary :—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity ; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill ; to destroy ; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety ; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect ; not to care for ; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny ; to refuse ; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business ; labor ; pains ; difficulty : facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one ; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest ; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither ; nor ; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot ; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138 ; *lest any one ; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, idis, f. *a Nereid ; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of ; not to know ; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two ; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihīlum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing : nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nilomīnus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, ī, m. *the Nile ; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great ; excessive ; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*

Niobe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*

Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*

Nitor, oris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*

Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*

Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to enoble; to make famous.*

Noceo, ere, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*

Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling; the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive,*

by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.

Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*

Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*

Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover ; to veil ; to marry ; to be married ; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudātus, a, um, part. *laid open ; stripped ; deprived ; from*
- Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to make naked ; to lay open ; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked ; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. *lus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) no ; no one.*
- Num, adv. : *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted ; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, ōrum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines ; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, Inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity ; a god.*
- Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to count ; to number ; to reckon ; from*
- Numērus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, ōris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now : nunc etiam, even now ; still.*
- Nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce ; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. *nuptials ; marriage ; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere ; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour- ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph ; a god- dess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*

O.

- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for ; on account of ; before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor- mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep ; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -dixi, -duc- tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over ; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over ; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey ; to comply with ; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, êre, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Oblique, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obsacro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obséquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. *See Offero.*
- Obviā, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviā, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

- Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido**, occidere, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido**, occidere, occidi, occisum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occœcātus**, a, um, part. from
- Occœco**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto**, ære, ævi, ætum, freq. (occulto,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor**, æri, ætus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro**, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus**, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor**, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. *odores, odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror**, æri, ætus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Œneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Œnomāus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Œta**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offero**, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio**, -ficere, -feci, -sectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor**, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus**, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alps*.
- Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic, pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, êris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opêra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opêram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opêror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, êre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportûnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primêre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnâtus, a, um, part. *from*
- Oppugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)
- opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimê, adv. (sup. of benê,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, ônis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, êris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracûlum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, ônis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orâtor, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbâtus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbêlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- ordem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world*; *the infernal regions*.
- Ordinô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.
- Ordo, inis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordines remorum, *banks of oars*.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.
- Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*.
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.
- Ornatus, us, m. *an ornament*; *from*.
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.
- Ortus, us, m. *a rising*; *east*.
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.
- Oss, ossis, n. *a bone*.
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*.
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, orum, n. *an oyster*.
- Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*; *idleness*.
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus*.
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: quo pacto, *in what manner how*.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor

- Padus**, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma**, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra**, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan**, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis**, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra**, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus**, d. g. & Papyrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus**, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, ārum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco**, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus**, ī, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario**, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, īdis or īdos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip; parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars**, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, ī, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle ; a small part.
 Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in
 part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)
to divide ; to share.
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. *a birth ; offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minus, minimè,
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;
 very small ; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, min-
 imus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ;
 less ; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed
 upon.*
 Passer, eris, m. *a sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;
 every where ; in every direc-
 tion.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-
 ing suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out ; hung up ; dried:
uva passa, a raisin.
 Passus, ūs, m. *a pace ; a measure
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a
 mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor oris, m. (pasco,) *a shep-
 herd. ~*
 Patefacio, facere, feci, factum,
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;*
*to disclose ; to discover ; to
 detect.*
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.
 § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or
 discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;
 discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying
 open ; open ; clear ; from*
 Pateo, ere, ui, n. *to be open ; to
 stand open ; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. *a father : patres,
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;
 the master of a family ; a
 housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-
 ness ; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to
 allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-
 mony ; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;
 from*
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) *a patron ;
 protector.*
 Patruelis, is, c. *a cousin (by the
 father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little
 by little.*
 Paulò, or Paulò, adv. *a little.*
 Paululum, adv. *a little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. *a cog-*

- nōmen or surname in the
Æmilian tribe.
- Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,)
poor.
- Pauperies, ei, f. *poverty.*
- Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty ; in-*
digence.
- Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. *to fear ;*
to be afraid.
- Pavo, ōnis, c. *a peacock.*
- Pax, pacis, f. *peace.*
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to sin ;*
to commit a fault.
- Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui,
pexum, a. *to comb ; to dress.*
- Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast.*
- Pecunia, æ, f. *money ; a sum of*
money.
- Pecus, ūdis, f. *a sheep ; a beast.*
- Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle ; a herd ; a*
flock.
- Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) *one on foot ;*
a foot-soldier.
- Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea.*
- Peleus, i, m. *a king of Thes-*
saly, the son of Æācus, and
father of Achilles.
- Pelias, æ, m. *a king of Thessa-*
ly, and son of Neptune.
- Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of*
Italy, whose country lay be-
tween the Aternus and the
Sagrus.
- Pelion, i, n. *a lofty mountain in*
Thessaly.
- Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum,
a. (per & lacio,) *to allure ; to*
entice ; to invite.
- Pellis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a.
to drive away ; to banish ; to
expel ; to dispossess ; to beat.
- Peloponnēsus, i, f. *a peninsula*
of Greece, now called the
Morea.
- Pelusium, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*
- Pendens, tis, part. *hanging ; im-*
pending.
- Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen-
sum, n. *to hang.*
- Pene, adv. *almost.*
- Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part*
of a house.
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus,)
a. *to penetrate ; to enter.*
- Penēus, i, m. *the principal river*
of Thessaly, flowing between
Ossa and Olympus.
- Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,)
a peninsula.
- Penna, æ, f. *a feather ; a quill ;*
a wing.
- Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hang-*
ing ; pendent.
- Penuria, æ, f. *want ; scarcity.*
- Peperci. See Parco.
- Pepūli. See Pello.
- Pepēri. See Pario.
- Per, prep. *by ; through ; for ;*
during ; along.
- Pera, æ, f. *a wallet ; a bag.*
- Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per
& ager,) *to travel through ;*
to go through or over.
- Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus
sum, dep. *to ask ; to inquire*

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

Percutio, -cutere, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound; secūri, to behead.*

Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*

Perdo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

Perduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia,*

situated upon the river Cæcus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrana Pergami.

Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*

Periculum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereō.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

Permeo, -are, -avi, -atum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

Permisco, -miscere, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

Permitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

Permuto, -are, -avi, -atum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies**, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction; extermination.*
- Perniciōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious; hurtful.*
- Perpendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*
- Perpēram**, adv. *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*
- Perpetior**, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*
- Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual; constant.*
- Perrexi**. See **Pergo**.
- Persa**, æ, m. *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*
- Persecūtus**, a, um, part, from
- Persēquor**, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*
- Perseus**, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dandē; also, the last king of Macedon.*
- Persicus**, a, um, adj. *of Persia; Persian.*
- Perspicio**, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*
- Persuadeo**, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreo**, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrū-tum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
- Perterritus**, a, um, part. *affrighted; discouraged.*
- Pertinaciter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately; constantly; perseveringly.*
- Pertūnax**, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate; wilful.*
- Pertineo**, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*
- Pervenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*
- Pervenitur**, pass. imp. *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*
- Pervius**, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*
- Pes**, pedis, m. *a foot.*
- Pessum**, adv. *down; under foot, to the bottom.*
- Pestilentia**, æ, f. (pestilēns,) *a pestilence; a plague.*
- Petens**, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio**, ōnis, f. *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*
- Peto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*
- Petra**, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
- Petræa**, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, áci, m. a *Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phalære**, árum, f. pl. the trappings of a horse; habiliments.
- Pharos**, i, f. a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or lighthouse, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsála**, i, m. a city of *Thessaly*.
- Pharnaces**, is, m. a son of *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, Idis & is, f. a town and river of *Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statuary.
- Philæni**, órum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian* brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi**, órum, m. pl. a city of *Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a comic poet.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.
- Philomela**, æ, f. a *nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosophus**, i, m. a *philosopher* a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus**, i, m. a king of *Arcadia*, and priest of *Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, órum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.
- Phocis**, Idis, f. a country of *Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phœnix**, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Picenum*.
- Picenum**, i, n. a country of *Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (*pingo*.) painted; embroidered: *picta tabula*, a picture; a painting.
- Piëtas**, átis, f. (*pious*.) *piety*; filial duty.
- Pignus**, óris, n. a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.
- Pila**, æ, f. a ball.
- Pileus**, i, m. a hat; a cap.
- Pilus**, i, m. the hair.
- Pindárus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Treban*, the most eminent of the *Greek lyric poets*.
- Pingo**, *pingere*, *pinxi*, *pictum*, a. to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; *acu*, to embroider.

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*

Pinna, æ, f. *a fin.*

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*

Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate.*

Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*

Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*

Pius, i, m. *an agnômen, or surname of Metellus.*

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*

Placeo, êre, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*

Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*

Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*

Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*

Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

Platëa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*

Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*

Plebs, & **Plebes**, is, f. *the peo-*

ple ; the common people ; the plebeians.

Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*

Plerique, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

Plerumque, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiênus.*

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*

Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*

Pluo, pluère, plui or plui, n. *to rain.*

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*

Plüs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*

Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*

Pocûlum, i, n. *a cup.*

Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem.*

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*

Pœnitet, êre, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian :— subs. a Carthaginian.*

Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.
Pollex, ícis, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.

Polliceor, éri, ítus sum, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, úcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxéna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, éra, érum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomif-
 éræ arbóres, fruit-trees*.

Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.

Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, sur-named the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, éris, n. *a weight*.

Pono, ponēre, posui, positum, a. *to place; to put; to set*.

Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synec-dôche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

Poposci. *See Posco*.

Popûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*

Popûlus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porriġo, igère, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.

Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etru-ria*.

Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.

Portans, tis, part. (porto.)

Portendo, -tendēre, -tendi, -ten-tum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.

Portûcus, ús, f. *a portico; a gal-lery; a porch*.

Porto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to carry; to bear*.

Portus, ús, m. *a port; a harbor*.

Posco, poscère, poposci, a. *to de-mand; to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situ-ated*.

Possessio, ónis, f. *possession*.

Possessor, óris, m. *a possessor: an occupant; from*

Possideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.

Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (po-tis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can*.

Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, af-ter that; afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postēra, ěrum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rēmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in postĕrum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postĕri, ōrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since.*

Postrēmō & -ūm, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postēra, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postrēmum, at last.*

Postūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potestas, ātis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimūm, adv. (sup. of potiūs,) *principally; chiefly; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*

Potiūs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimūm,) *rather.*

Poto, potāre, potāvi, potātum or potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, ūs, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ěre, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcēdens, tis, part. from

Præcēdo, -cedĕre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before.*

Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidĕre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipĕre, -cĕpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command.*

Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipuē, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

Præclârê, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from
 Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.
 Præclûdo, -cludêre, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.
 Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.
 Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.
 Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.
 Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.
 Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.
 Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.
 Præfans, tis, part. from
 Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.
 Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.
 Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.
 Præfinitus, a, um, part.
 Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)
 Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)
 Præliâtus, a, um, part. from
 Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.
 Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.
 Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.
 Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.
 Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.
 Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.
 Præpôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.
 Præsens, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.
 Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.
 Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.
 Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.
 Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preëminence*.
 Præsto, stâre, stûti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant; to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self: præstat, imp. it is better*.
 Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.
 Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.
- Præter, prep. besides; except; contrary to.
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) besides; moreover.
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) past.
- Præterquam, adv. except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.
- Pratum, i, n. a meadow; a pasture.
- Pravitas, âtis, f. depravity; from Prævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) depraved; bad.
- Precatus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) a prayer: pl. preces.
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to pray; to entreat.
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. to press; to grieve; to urge.
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) precious; valuable; costly; from
- Pretium, i, n. a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.
- Priâmus, i, m. Priam, the last king of Troy.
- Pridie, adv. the day before.
- Priene, es, f. a maritime town of Ionia.
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.
- Primòris, e, adj. the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. the first.
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.
- Principatus, us, m. a government; principality.
- Priscus, i, m. a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) the former; prior; first.
- Prius, adv. before; prior; first.
- Priusquam, adv. sooner than; before that; before.
- Privatus, a, um, adj. (privo,) private; secret: — subs. a private man.
- Pro, prep. for; instead of.

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
- Proboscis**, idis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
- Procas**, æ, m. *See* **Silvius**.
- Procedens**, tis, part. from
- Procēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed; to go forth; to go forward; to advance; to go out*.
- Proceritas**, ātis, f. *stature; height; tallness; length; from*
- Procērus**, a, um, adj. *tall; long*.
- Proclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out; to proclaim*.
- Proconsul**, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
- Procreo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & creō,) *to beget*.
- Præcul**, adv. *far*.
- Procūro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of; to manage*.
- Procurro**, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward; to jut out; to extend*.
- Prodigium**, i, n. *a prodigy*.
- Proditor**, ōris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
- Prodītus**, a, um, part. from
- Prodo**, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray; to relate; to discover; to disclose; to manifest*.
- Prælior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to fight; from*
- Prælium**, i, n. *a battle*.
- Profectus**, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
- Proficiscens**, tis, part. from
- Proficiscor**, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & fācio,) *to march; to travel; to depart; to go*.
- Profiteor**, -fitēri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to avow publicly; to profess: sapientiam, to profess wisdom; to profess to be a philosopher*.
- Profugio**, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee; to escape*.
- Profugus**, a, um, adj. *fleeing; escaping:—subs. a fugitive; an exile*.
- Progredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward; to proceed; to advance*.
- Progressus**, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
- Prohibeo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit; to hinder; to forbid*.
- Prohibitus**, a, um, part.
- Projicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away; to throw down; to throw*.
- Prolābor**, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to fall forward*.
- Prolapsus**, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

Prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ēro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*
Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*
Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymēne.*
Promittens, tis, part. from
Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*
Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*
Promoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.
Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*
Prope, adv. & prep. (propiūs, prox-
imē,) *near; near to; nigh.*
Propēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*
Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*
Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximūs, sup.) *nearer.*
Propiūs, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*
Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*
Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, Idis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*
Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*
Propriē, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*
Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*
Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*
Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*
Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropōlis at Athens.*
Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*
Proscribo, -scribēre, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*
Prosecūtus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*
Prosequor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*
Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*
Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*
Prospērē, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*
Prosterno, -sternēre, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-
no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n.
(pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do
good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek phi-
losopher.*
- Protenus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *im-
mediately; directly.*
- Protëro, -terëre, -trivi, -tritum, a.
(pro & tero,) *to trample upon;
to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protraho, -trahere, -traxi, -trac-
tum, a. (pro & traho,) *to pro-
tract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -veni, -ven-
tum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come
forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ònis, f. *a provoca-
tion; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, are, avi, atum, a. (pro
& voco,) *to call forth; to call
out; to defy or challenge; to
appeal.*
- Proximè, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of
propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowl-
edge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or
pretended Philip, a name giv-
en to Andronicus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or be-
longing to Psophis; Psophid-
ian.*
- Psophia, idis, f. *a city of Arca-
dia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the
name of several Egyptian
kings.*
- Publicè, adv. (publicus,) *publicly;
at the public expense; by pub-
lic authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & co-
lo,) *a surname given to P.
Valerius, on account of his
love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procé-
dens, going abroad or appear-
ing in public:—subs. publi-
cum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of
several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish:
ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; child-
hood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, are, avi, atum, n. *to fight:
pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle
is fought; they fight.*

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful· glorious.*

Pulchritūdo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*

Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*

Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)

Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*

Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*

Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*

Punitus, a, um, part.

Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*

Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*

Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*

Purpurātus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurāti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*

Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*

Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*

Puteus, i, m. *a well.*

Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think.*

Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæi, ōrum, m. *the Pygmies,*

a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.

Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*

Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæus, i, m., & **Pyrenæ**, ōrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*

Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q., or **Qu.**, an abbreviation of **Quintus**. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ārum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

& pes,) *having four feet ; four-footed.*

Quærens, tis, part. from

Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask ; to seek for ; to inquire ; to search : quæritur, it is asked ; the inquiry is made.*

Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*

Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor ; a treasurer ; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*

Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain ; a trade.*

Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind ; as ; such as ; what.*

Quàm, conj. & adv. *as ; how : after comparatives, than.*

Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*

Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though ; although.*

Quamvis, conj. *although.*

Quando, adv. *when ; since.*

Quantò, adv. *by how much ; as.*

Quantopère, adv. *how greatly ; how much.*

Quantùm, adv. *how much ; as much as.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great ; as great ; how admirable ; how striking.*

Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever ; never so great.*

Quapropter, adv. *wherefore ; why.*

Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *where-*

fore ; for which reason ; whence ; therefore.

Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*

Quasi, adv. *as if ; as.*

Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*

Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*

Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*

Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2 ; *and ; also.*

Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3 ; *to be able ; I can.*

Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*

Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*

Questus, a, um, part. *complaining ; having complained.*

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136 : *who ; which ; what.*

Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who ? which ? what ?* § 137.

Quî, adv. *how ; in what manner.*

Quia, conj. § 198, 4 ; *because.*

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136 ; *who-soever ; whatsoever ; every one.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138 ; *a certain one ; a certain person or thing : quidam homines, certain men.*

Quidem, adv. § 279, 3 ; *indeed ; truly ; at least.* See Ne.

Quin, conj. § 198, 7 ; *but : but that.*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quingagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing; nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnus, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when quum jam, as soon as:—conj since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod. Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a, to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, oris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence. a robber.

- Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized; robbed; carried off.*
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom; from*
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*
 Ratio, ònis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*
 Recolligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to gather up again; to recollect; to recover.*
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dère, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*
 Recreatus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creò,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*
 Rectè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*
 Recuperatus, a, um, part. from
 Recupero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditurus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Redditus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dère, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redigo, -igere, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestatem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redîmo, -imere, -êmi, -emptum a. (re & emo,) *to buy back to redeem; to ransom.*

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Reduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead or bring back*: in gratiam, *to reconcile*.
- Refêrens**, tis, part. *requiting; returning; referring*; from
Refêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*: gratiam, or gratias, *to requite a favor*; to show gratitude: beneficium, *to requite a benefit*: victoriam, *to bring back victory*, i. e. *to return victorious*: imaginem, *to reflect the image*; to resemble: ad aliquam rem, *to refer to*; to reckon a part of.
- Refluens**, tis, part. from
Refluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; to flee; to retreat.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ônis, f. (rego,) *a region*; a district; a country.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*; regal; the king's.
- Regnatûrus**, a, um, part. from
Regno, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (regnum,) *to rule*; to govern.
- Regnâtur**, pass. imp. *kingly government continues*.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*; empire; dominion; reign; government; rule.
- Rego**, regere, rexi, rectum, a. (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn back*; to return.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having returned*.
- Regûlus**, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war*.
- Relâtus**, a, um, part. (refêro.)
- Relictûrus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ônis, f. (relêgo,) *religion*; sacredness; sanctity; reverence; religious rites.
- Relinquo**, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave*; to desert; to quit; to abandon.
- Reliquiæ**, ârum, f. pl. *the relics*; the remains; from
Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*; the remainder; the other.
- Remaneo**, -manere, -mansi, -mansum, n. (re & maneo,) *to remain behind*.
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a remedy*.
- Remitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back*; to remit.
- Removeo**, -movere, -môvi, -môtum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of Romulus*.

Renovātus, a, um, part. from

Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Represento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quero,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require; to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistēre, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondētur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Reverā, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhetia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodium, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risī. See Rideo.
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, are, avi, ātum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (rūs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, are, avi, ātum, a. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcina, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicŭlum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

<i>cadia</i> , or of <i>Scyros</i> , and father of <i>Atalanta</i> .	<i>Secêdo</i> , -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to <i>secede</i> ; to <i>step aside</i> ; to <i>withdraw</i> .
<i>Scheria</i> , æ, f. an ancient name of the island <i>Corcÿra</i> , or <i>Corfu</i> .	<i>Sectâtus</i> , a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
<i>Scientia</i> , æ, f. knowledge; from	<i>Sector</i> , âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to <i>follow</i> ; to <i>pursue</i> ; to <i>accompany</i> ; to <i>attend</i> ; to <i>strive after</i> .
<i>Scio</i> , ire, ivi, itum, a. to <i>know</i> ; to <i>understand</i> .	<i>Secum</i> , (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with <i>himself</i> ; with <i>herself</i> ; with <i>itself</i> ; with <i>themselves</i> .
<i>Scipio</i> , ônis, m. a distinguished Roman family: <i>Scipiônes</i> , the <i>Scipios</i> .	<i>Secundus</i> , a, um, adj. the <i>second</i> ; <i>prosperous</i> : res <i>secundæ</i> , <i>prosperity</i> .
<i>Scopulus</i> , i, m. a <i>cliff</i> ; a <i>rock</i> .	<i>Secûris</i> , is, f. an <i>axe</i> .
<i>Scorpio</i> , ônis, m. a <i>scorpion</i> .	<i>Secûtus</i> , a, um, part. (sequor.)
<i>Scotia</i> , æ, f. <i>Scotland</i> .	<i>Sed</i> , conj. § 198, 4; <i>but</i> .
<i>Scriba</i> , æ, m. a <i>writer</i> ; a <i>secretary</i> ; a <i>scribe</i> ; from	<i>Sedêcim</i> , num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) <i>sixteen</i> .
<i>Scribo</i> , scribêre, scripsi, scriptum, a. to <i>write</i> : scribêre <i>leges</i> , to <i>prepare laws</i> .	<i>Sedeo</i> , sedêre, sedi, sessum, n. to <i>sit</i> ; to <i>light upon</i> .
<i>Scriptor</i> , ôris, m. a <i>writer</i> ; an <i>author</i> .	<i>Sedes</i> , is, f. a <i>seat</i> ; a <i>residence</i> ; a <i>settlement</i> : regni, the <i>seat of government</i> .
<i>Scriptûrus</i> , a, um, part. (scribo.)	<i>Seditio</i> , ônis, f. <i>sedition</i> ; a <i>rebellion</i> ; an <i>insurrection</i> .
<i>Scriptus</i> , a, um, part. (scribo.)	<i>Sedûlus</i> , a, um, adj. <i>diligent</i> .
<i>Scrûtor</i> , âri, âtus sum, dep. to <i>search into</i> ; to <i>trace out</i> .	<i>Seges</i> , êtis, f. a <i>crop</i> ; a <i>harvest</i> .
<i>Scutum</i> , i, n. a <i>shield</i> .	<i>Segnia</i> , e, adj. (ior, issimus,) <i>dull</i> ; <i>slow</i> ; <i>slothful</i> ; <i>sluggish</i> .
<i>Scylla</i> , æ, f. the daughter of <i>Nisus</i> .	<i>Sejungo</i> , -jungêre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to <i>divide</i> ; to <i>sever</i> ; to <i>separate</i> .
<i>Scyros</i> , i, f. an island in the <i>Ægean sea</i> .	<i>Seleucia</i> , æ, f. a town of <i>Syria</i> , near the <i>Orontes</i>
<i>Scythes</i> , æ, m. an inhabitant of <i>Scythia</i> ; a <i>Scythian</i> .	
<i>Scythia</i> , æ, f. a vast country in the north of <i>Europe</i> and <i>Asia</i> .	
<i>Scythicus</i> , a, um, adj. <i>Scythian</i> .	
<i>Seco</i> , secâre, secui, sectum, a. to <i>cut</i> .	

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semirāmis**, Idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: Sempronius Gracchus, *a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (*senex*), *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (*senex*), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (*senex*), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, *senescēre*, *senui*, inc. *to grow old*; *to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (*sentio*), *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion*; *a proposition*; *a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, *sentire*, *sensi*, *sensum*, a. *to feel*; *to perceive*; *to be sensible of*; *to observe*; *to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*se & paro*) *to separate*; *to divide*.
- Sepelio**, *sepelire*, *sepelivi*, *sepultum*, a. *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge*; *a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear*; *the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave*; *a sepulchre*; *a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial*; *interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*) *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, dep. *to follow*; *to pursue*.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*)
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech*; *a discourse*; *conversation*.
- Serò**, (*serius*), adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*, a. *to sow*; *to plant*.

- Serpens, tia, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, otis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to pre-serve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos, i, or -tis, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siocius, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicuti, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon, onis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, eris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (*Rhea*,) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (*ior, ilmus*,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (*semel & plico*,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (*simūlo*,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singularis, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certamen singulāre, a single combat.*

Singuli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singulis mensibus, every month : singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociālis, e, adj. (*socius*,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (*socors*,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrātes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Soleo, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitudo, inis, f. (*solus*,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (*soleo*,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, *tis*, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, *æ*, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, *ônis*, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, *i*, n. (*sol* & *sisto*,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, *i*, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solum, adv. *alone; only; from*
- Solus, *a*, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solutus, *a*, um, part. from
- Solvere, *solvi*, *solûtum*, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer*.
- Somnio, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, n. *to dream; from*
- Somnium, *i*, n. *a dream; from*
- Somnus, *i*, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, *ûs*, m. *a sound; a noise*.
- Sono, *âre*, *ui*, *itum*, n. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus, *i*, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, *-ère*, *-ui*, *to suck in; to absorb*.
- Soror, *ôris*, f. *a sister*.
- Sp., an abbreviation of *Spurius*.
- Spargo, *spargère*, *sparsi*, *parsum*, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow*.
- Sparsi. See *Spargo*.
- Sparsus, *a*, um, part.
- Sparta, *æ*, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartacus, *i*, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartanus, *i*, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, *ôrum*, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, *i*, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus, *a*, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium, *i*, n. *a space; room; distance*.
- Species, *ei*, f. (*specio*,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, *i*, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, a. freq. (*specio*,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer*.
- Specus, *ûs*, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, *æ*, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, n. *to hope; to expect*.
- Spes, *ei*, f. *hope; expectation; promise*.
- Speusippus, *i*, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, *gis*, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina**, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to de-spoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
Spondeo, spondere, sponpondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
Statim, adv. *immediately.*
Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius**, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
Sterto, ēre, ui, n. *to snore.*
Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambushcade.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōsē, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subducō, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subīgo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor: to help*

- Subvölo, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succëdo, -cedëre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, öris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffëro, sufferre, sustüli, sublätum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficëre, -fëci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -födëre, -födi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duë sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terröri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supërus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumëre, sumpsî, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, üs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbë, adv. (iüs, issimë,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluous, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjäcio, -jäcëre, -jëci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjaciör, -jäci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supëro, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiösus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supërus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprëmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above high ; upper.*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppêto, êre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surêna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgêre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (sus-picio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendêre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicêre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspîcor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: susten-târe vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinêre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.
Sustollo, sustollêre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllâba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracûsæ, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriâcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., an abbreviation of Titus.

Tabesco, tabescêre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabûla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plum-bea tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, êre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

Tactus, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*

Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of: vitæ eos tædet, they are weary of life.*

Tænārus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a promontory in Laconia, now cape Matapan.*

Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020.*

Talis, e, adj. *such.*

Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*

Tam, adv. *so; so much.*

Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding; still; nevertheless.*

Tanāis, is, m. *a river between Europe and Asia, now the Don.*

Tanāquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*

Tandem, adv. *at length; at last; finally.*

Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch.*

Tanquam, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as; as well as; as if; like.*

Tantālus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter; the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia.*

Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*

Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus,) *so much; so greatly.*

Tantum, adv. *only; so much; from*

Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; such: tanti, of so much value: tanti est, it is worth the pains; it makes amends. non est*

tanti, it is not best; it is not worth while.

Tardè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (tardus,) *slowly.*

Tarditas, ātis, f. (tardus,) *slowness; dulness; heaviness.*

Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to retard; to check; to stop; from*

Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*

Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tarentine; of or belonging to Tarentum: Tarentini, Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city in the south of Italy.*

Tarpeia, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines.*

Tarpeius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount.*

Tarquinius, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name.*

Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the name of an illustrious Roman family, of which two, Priscus and Superbus, were kings: Tarquinius, ōrum, pl. the Tarquins.*

Tartārus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *Tartarus; the infernal regions.*

Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula of the Black sea, now called the Crimea or Taurida.*

- Taurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus**, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum**, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus**, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges**, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum**, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum**, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē**, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe**, n, pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies**, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas**, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum**, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus**, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempōre, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus**, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo**, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ**, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo**, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ**, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentÿra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis**, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus**, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco**, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter**, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum**, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termīno**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Termīnus**, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra**, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo**, ēre, ui, Itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terreſter**, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis**, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testudo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bæotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrænæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasylbūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris, idis, (*seldom is*), f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens, tis, part. from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*
- Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*
- Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*
- Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Tolĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*
- Tollo, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*
- Tondeo, tondĕre, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave; to shear.*
- Tonltru, u, n. *thunder.*
- Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*
- Tormentum, i, n. (*torqueo*), *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*
- Tōt, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totīdem, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*
- Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole; entire; all.*
- Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus, a, um, part. from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*traho*), *to treat; to handle.*
- Tractus, ūs, m. (*traho*), *a tract; a country; a region.*
- Tractus, a, um, part. (*traho*).
- Tradītus, a, um, part. from
- Trado, -dĕre, -dīdi, -dītum, a. (*trans & do*), *to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragœdia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho, trahĕre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahĕre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio, -jicĕre, -jēcī, -jectum, a. (*trans & jacio*), *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames, itis, m. (*trameo*), *a path; a way.*
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trans & no*), *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil; calm; serene.*
- Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
- Transactus, a, um, part. (*transigo*).

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transfêro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfûga**, æ, c. a *deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transîgo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitûrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translâtus**, a, um, part. (trans-fêro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno.** See **Trano.**
- Transvêho**, -vehêre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimênus**, i, m. a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.
- Trebia**, æ, f. a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredêcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres, tria**, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Trevîri**, ôrum, m. pl. a people of Belgium.
- Triangulâris**, e, adj. (triangûlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribûnus**, i, m. a tribune.
- Tribuo**, uêre, ui, ûtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribûtum**, i, n. a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.
- Tricesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemîni**, ôrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. one of the names of Sicily.
- Triptolêmus**, i, m. the son of Cœleus, king of Eleusis.
- Tristitia**, æ, f. sorrow; grief.
- Triumphâlis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

- Triumphans, *tis*, part. from
 Triumpho, *âre, âvi, âtum*, n. *to triumph*.
 Triumphus, *i*, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession*.
 Triumvir, *vîri*, m. (*tres & vir*), *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir*.
 Troas, *âdis*, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont*.
 Trochilus, *i*, m. *a wren*.
 Troglodytæ, *ârum*, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves*.
 Troja, *æ*, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas*.
 Trojânus, *a, um*, adj. *Trojan*.
 Trucido, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre*.
 Trux, *ucis*, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim*.
 Tu, subs. pro. *thou*; § 133.
 Tuba, *æ*, f. *a trumpet*.
 Tuber, *ëris*, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance*.
 Tubicen, *inis*, m. (*tuba & cano*), *a trumpeter*.
 Tueor, *tuëri, tuftus sum*, dep. *to defend; to protect*.
 Tugarium, *i*, n. *a hut; a shed*.
 Tuli. See Fero.
 Tullia, *æ*, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius*.
 Tullius, *i*, m. *a Roman*.
 Tullus, *i*, m. (*Hostilius*), *the third Roman king*.
 Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also*:
 tum — tum, *as well — as; both — and*: tum demum, *then first*.
 Tumultus, *ûs*, m. *a noise; a tumult*.
 Tumulus, *i*, m. *a mound; a tomb*.
 Tunc, adv. *then*.
 Tunica, *æ*, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga*.
 Turbatus, *a, um*, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled*; from
 Turbo, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. (*turba*), *to disturb; to trouble*.
 Turma, *æ*, f. *a troop; a company*.
 Turpis, *e*, adj. *base; disgraceful*.
 Turpîtudo, *inis*, f. *baseness; ugliness*.
 Turris, *is*, f. *a tower*.
 Tuscia, *æ*, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria*.
 Tuscûlum, *i*, n. *a city of Latium*.
 Tuscus, *a, um*, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian*.
 Tutor, *ôris*, m. *a guardian; a tutor*.
 Tutus, *a, um*, adj. (*ior, issimus*), *safe*.
 Tuus, *a, um*, adj. pro. § 139; (*tu*), *thy; thine*.
 Tyrannis, *idis & Idos*, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power*.
 Tyrannus, *i*, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king*.
 Tyrius, *a, um*, adj. *Tyrian*: Tyrii, *Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre*.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhēnian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

Ubique, adv. *every where.*

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

Uterius, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*

Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than:—adv. besides; moreover; further.*

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged.*

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together.*

Unde, adv. *whence; from which.*

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth. [nineteenth.]*

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *nineteen.*

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen.*

Undique, adv. *on all sides.*

Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof: binis ungulis, cloven-footed.*

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl.*

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 138, 4.*

Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*

Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till until.*

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use; custom; profit advantage.*

Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrique, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issīmē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vexi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also*

- even : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
- Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
- Vellus, ěris, n. *a fleece*.
- Velox, ěcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
- Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
- Velut, & Veluti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
- Venalis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase : canis, a hound*.
- Venator, ěris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
- Vendito, are, avi, atum, freq. *to sell ; from*
- Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
- Venenatus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*
- Venenum, i, n. *poison*.
- Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
- Venetus, i, m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance*.
- Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
- Venor, ari, atus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
- Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
- Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
- Venus, ěris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
- Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
- Verber, ěris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
- Verběro, are, avi, atum, a. *to strike*.
- Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
- Verě, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
- Vereor, ěri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
- Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
- Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
- Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
- Verě, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.
- Verona, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
- Versatus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, ari, atus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
- Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
- Versus, prep. *towards*.
- Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
- Verto, těre, ti, sum, a. *to turn to change*.
- Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
- Verum, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*
- Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
- Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
- Vespěri, or -ě, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄ri, so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestless consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesulus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: votēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. See Veho.
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesim̄us, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ilis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issim̄us,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an asserter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ere, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires.** See *Vis.*
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*.) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men; vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifera**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

Vivo, vivēre, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vixi. *See Vivo.*

Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, āre, ēvi, ātum, n. *to fly.*

Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, ōr m, m. pl. *a people of Latium*

Volūcer, -ris, -cæ, adj. *winged:—subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*

Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo,) *the will.*

Voluptās, ātis, f. (volūpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volūtātus, a, um, part. from

Vo'ito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Vo'vo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from

Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, ōris, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecūla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

vere vi ~~stam a coll.~~ 1

